The Craftsman; or, Says Wee
Journal. S. March 7, 1772.
Page 1. Col. 4. Monday. March. 2.

London.

The House of Commons in a Committee of Supply, voted 2000l. to the Trustees of the British Museum.

Ibid: P. 2. Col. 1. T. March 3.

London.

House of Commons.

March 2, 1772.

Mr. Harris made a Motion for referring to the Consideration of the Committee for Supp the Purchase of the Grecian Roman and Etruscan Antiquities brought over by Mr. Hamilton the Resident at one of the Court (I think it is Naples) abroad, which was also recommended by Lord North, as from his Majesty. The House agreed with only one dissentient Voice.–

Craftsman; or Say's Weekly urnal. ty. June 13. 1772.: Among e Deaths; At the Museum, Dr. Knight; principal Librarian. — M.B. — F.R.S.

Gowin.

The Craftsman; or Say's Weekly Journal. Feb. 12. 1772. P. 3. Col. 4. Amg the Acts of Yest:

A Petition was presented by the Trustees of the British Museum, praying the customary relief from Parliament, which was referred to the Committee of Supply.

Sir Edward Astley moved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into e State of the British Museum, and ke into Consideration the most proer Mode of Admission into the ame.

The Ideas thrown out by Gen. Conway relative to the regulation of Admission into the British Museum; and the Difficulty of examining that curious Depository, on account of the great Numbers who resorted thither, the very heavy annual Expence it was to government, and the necessity there was for regulating it, so as to defray the necessary charges of keeping it on its present footing: that the Price of Admission might be proportioned to the Condi= of the Persons; and that some

t nature would have

double good Effect, as it would
not only take the Burthen off the
ublic, and lay it on those whose
uriosity was to be satisfied, but
would likewise forward the Facci=
lity of so doing.

e Craftsman. N. May 11. 74. P. 2. Col. 1.
4. May 12. London. Among those Acts
esterday the House of Commons met
t a Quarter after two o'Clock, and wen
hrough a great deal of private Bus
ess. A little after three General Conwa
eported two Resolutions from the Commi
ppointed to consider of Regulations or
ules of Admission for Persons visitin
he British Museum, and the same bei
ead accordingly a Motion was
hat Leave be given to bring in a
ill on the said Resolutions. This w
pposed by Sir Gilbert Elliot and Cap
hipps, and supported by General C
way and Mr. Harris; and the Questi
eing put, the House divided, Ayes
oes 56; so that the intended Bill is lost
or this Sessions. +

Anna Maria Schurman. See the Lond:
Mag: for March 1778. p. 100. Col. 1. ++

1044 c 14

See the London Mag: for Oct: 1776.
P. 548. Col: 2. P. 549. Col. 1. #

THE
General Contents
OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

[Price Two Shillings.]

1-2-6

THE
General Contents
OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM:

With REMARKS.

Serving as a
DIRECTORY
In viewing that
Noble CABINET.

> *Caſtor gaudet equis; ovo prognatus eodem,*
> *Pugnis: quot capitum vivunt, totidem ſtudiorum*
> *Millia.*

LONDON,
Printed for R. and J. Dodsley, in *Pall-mall.*
MDCCLXI.

38.
7. 12.
439.

BRITISH MUSEUM

PREFACE.

AS I am quite ſenſible that ſomething will be expected by way of Preface to the following Sheets, I will not, by omitting it, diſappoint any of my Readers.

Curioſity almoſt univerſally prevails: Many therefore will, in all Probability, want to know my Reaſons for this Publication; why I have not been more full in my Deſcriptions, and more ſyſtematical in my Manner. Of theſe, as well as many other Particulars, the Reader ſhall be informed; but I muſt firſt beſpeak his Patience, till ſomething is ſaid of the Muſeum itſelf.

It is difficult to determine, whether this Excellent Foundation reflects more Honour on his late Majeſty, who was pleaſed to beſtow on it a large and valuable Library, collected by his Royal Predeceſſors; on Sir *Hans Sloane*, who with great Knowledge, Expence, and Trouble, procured the moſt curious Part of what is here depoſited; or on the *Britiſh* Parliament, who made it a laſting Monument of Glory to the Nation. Certain it is, the Public is greatly indebted to them all, as well as to the Right Honourable and Honourable the Truſtees, and the Officers of the Houſe, by whoſe Superintendance it is conducted under ſuch wiſe Regulations, that it is as great in Perfection as it was in Deſign. The Officers are remarked for being a ſenſible and learned Set of Men, all equal to the Employment, being well verſed in the Buſineſs of their ſeveral Departments, and at all Times willing to gratify the Curioſity of the Inquiſitive, with any Information that can be required of them.

I am not without Hopes that the time may ſoon come, when every public-ſpirited Collector of rare Medals, Minerals, Animals, Plants, Inſects, or Stones, and, in fine, of every thing that either Nature or Art produces worthy the Obſervation of the Curious, will depoſit the Produce of his Labour in this moſt valuable Cabinet. If he is of ample Fortune, the Public will accept of them as a Preſent, and convey his Name to the lateſt Poſterity; if, on the contrary, he is poor, though ingenious, ſuch is the Generoſity of this happy Nation, that I dare venture to ſay they will, on all ſuch Occaſions, according to the Merit of the Perſon, remove that great Obſtacle to Science, beſides affording him a proper Share of Honour.

Learning was for many Ages in a manner buried in Oblivion; a dark Ignorance ſpread itſelf over the Face of the whole Earth; and, what was ſtill worſe, did any noble Spirit endeavour to rouze himſelf and others from the general Lethargy, he was preſently charged with publiſhing new Opinions, and perhaps branded with Infamy, under a Pretence of his attaching himſelf to the ſtudy of the Magick Art. Indeed, numberleſs were the Obſtacles to the Reſurrection of Learning; a dark Ignorance, a blind Infatuation, an obſtinate Prejudice: Yet ſo hard a Matter is it to fetter the human Mind, that it roſe ſuperior to all Difficulties. Litterature is once more recovered from its long Swoon, and now ſhines in its priſtine Luſtre: Nay, there are in theſe our happy Times many Things generally known, of which the Ancients had not the leaſt Notion; and many others by them only gueſſed at, or known in Theory, which we have reduced to a mathematical Certainty.

Nothing can conduce more to preſerve the Learning which this latter Age abounds with, than having Repoſitories in every Nation to contain its Antiquities, ſuch as is the Muſeum of *Britain*: But, in order more effectually to prevent our falling back again into a State of Ignorance and Barbariſm, it were to be wiſhed that the Plan of it were enlarged, that the Buildings were more extenſive, and that a Fund were eſtabliſhed, ſufficient to anſwer the Purpoſe of encouraging ingenious Men in every uſeful Art, in every Science; and I know of nothing that can be done that will tend more to the Honour of our Country, when it ſhall pleaſe God to give us the Bleſſing of Peace, than to have ſuch a large Fund appropriated for the Encouragement of Ingenuity and Learning.

Learning. When we read over the Liſt of the Names that compoſe the Royal Society, the Truſtees of this Muſeum, and that numerous Train of *Britons*, who wiſh ſo much to encourage every Art, Science and Manufacture, can we poſſibly be at a loſs for Truſtees to manage with Impartiality and Propriety a more general Eſtabliſhment? I could mention ſeveral, every way qualified, who would have too much public Spirit to refuſe undertaking it, if invited by their Country to the Truſt. From the united Labours of ſuch a Society, what might we not hope for? Modeſt Merit would once more raiſe its drooping Head, aſſured of a did Hearing from ſuch able Judges; every Manufacture would ſoon be brought to the greateſt Perfection, Agriculture be held in proper Eſteem, and the Sciences more than flouriſh; for it would even be unfaſhionable to be illiterate. But this is a Point of too great Importance to be brought to bear without the Interpoſition of Parliament; it is ſincerely to be wiſhed they may at a proper Time take it under their Conſideration; no Age is ſo likely as the preſent, in which ſo much Encouragement is given, in moſt Things that are worthy of Praiſe: Yet, though they are encouraged, a regular Eſtabliſhment for the Purpoſe is certainly much wanted.

Should the Hints I have here given be of any Uſe to the Community, my Pleaſure would be compleat; and, were I called upon, I could ſubmit a Plan, that would not, I flatter myſelf, be totally imperfect. But I have dwelt long enough on this Subject for the preſent, and now proceed to gratify the Curioſity of my Readers, by ſaying ſomething of the following Pages.

The Purchaſers of this little Work muſt not expect too much, it not being meant to give a particular Account of all the Contents of this noble Cabinet: That is reſerved for other Pens, being, as I am informed, to be publiſhed by the Officers of the Houſe at a proper Time, and will conſiſt of many Volumes in Folio. What I here preſent to the Public, are only a few Remarks on the general Contents, without enlarging too much on any Thing. A Regularity of Method is obſerved; for my Reader will find himſelf accompanied through all the Rooms in the ſame Order they are ſhewn: The general Heads are given; and he is directed in his Choice of a few Objects moſt worthy Remark under each Title: So that, upon the whole, I can offer it as a kind of Directory to thoſe who are inclined to ſee the Muſeum; it will likewiſe ſerve to give a tolerable Idea of the Contents to thoſe who have no Opportunity of ſeeing it, and to refreſh the Memory, where perhaps it hath been viewed in a curſory Manner.

Among the Numbers whom Curioſity prompted to get a Sight of this Collection, I was of courſe one; but the Time allowed to view it was ſo ſhort, and the Rooms ſo numerous, that it was impoſſible, without ſome kind of Directory, to form a proper Idea of the Particulars: And though I was far from being unacquainted with moſt of the Contents before they became the Property of the Public, muſt confeſs myſelf to have been at ſome loſs in this Reſpect: The Officers, indeed, were always extremely attentive; but it was ſtill impoſſible for them to gratify every particular Perſon's Curioſity. Upon mentioning this to ſome of my intimate Friends, I found that the Complaint was general, and was ſolicited to write ſomething that might be of Uſe to remove theſe Difficulties. I rather declined the Undertaking; urging that it would come with more Propriety from the Officers of the Houſe: But this Objection, I was told, had little Weight, as it was impoſſible for them to do it, becauſe whatever came from that Quarter muſt be full and perfect; that a full and perfect Account would be bulky, and of courſe dear; but that the Public wanted ſomething conciſe and cheap. Convinced thus by Truth, I ſubmitted to the Taſk; and the more readily, as I have always had a particular Bent to the Study of Natural Hiſtory, and conſequently did not look upon myſelf as totally unqualified.

I muſt take this Opportunity of acknowledging what I owe to ſeveral Gentlemen, who gave me Notes they had taken on viewing it, which enabled me to purſue a more regular Plan;

Plan, than otherwiſe I could have done: But particularly, my Thanks are due to one, who greatly aſſiſted me; which he was the more qualified to do, as having been intimately acquainted with Sir *Hans Sloane*, to whom he gave many of the curious Matters contained in the Muſeum, collected by himſelf in his Travels.

I muſt not forget a Lady who gave me ſome curious Remarks on the recent Shells; and am ſorry, from the Nature of the Work, it was impoſſible for me to make much Uſe of them, as they would have taken up too much Room.

I know it is impoſſible to pleaſe every body, conſequently have no doubt but much Fault will be found with this little Performance: Some will think I have paſſed too ſlightly over the Freſco Paintings; or that I might have ſaid more of the Portraits, than juſt giving their Names. Many will imagine I have not been attentive enough to the Manuſcripts or Medals; and others, perhaps, would have wiſhed me to have filled twenty Pages, with a Deſcription of the Mole Cricket. Thus every one would have been moſt pleaſed I ſhould have enlarged on that Subject which beſt ſuited his particular Taſte. I have taken the mean way, having ſaid ſomething of every thing, much of nothing. It was not at all neceſſary to be more particular in the Account of the ſeveral Articles compriſed under the general Titles: I mean only ſo far to lead my Reader, that he may with Eaſe find the Matter treated of in viewing the Collection, and there make his own Obſervations on the Nature and Properties of it; and if he has not that Opportunity, by conſulting the Writers on Natural Hiſtory, his Curioſity will perhaps in part be ſatisfied. Had I not been ſtrongly urged to the Undertaking, and was I not fully ſenſible that ſomething of the kind is much wanting, this Trifle had never been publiſhed: If it is uſeful, I am ſatisfied: It is a Vanity for any one to think of meeting with univerſal Approbation. The judicious Reader will obſerve, that I have endeavoured to be as intelligible as poſſible; making uſe of very few Words but what are generally underſtood: I therefore flatter myſelf, that my Readers among the Ladies will be very numerous; many of them having, in my Company, lamented the want of ſomething of this kind, to direct their Obſervations, and give them a general Idea of the Contents of this wonderful Collection.

REMARKS, &c.

SECTION I.

CONSCIOUS of the Uprightneſs of my Intentions, meaning only to oblige the Public, I ſhall attempt to conduct the curious Obſerver through the ſeveral Departments of the *Britiſh Muſeum*, which are three in Number; the Department of Manuſcripts, Medals, and Coins; that of Natural and Artificial Productions; and the Department of printed Books; beſides many Articles in the Hall, in the firſt Room above Stairs, and other Places, which are not comprehended in any particular Department.

It is not neceſſary, in this ſmall Work, to ſay much of *Montague-Houſe*, in which this choice and valuable Collection is depoſited; it was well known before the Death of the late Noble Owner of it, and is fit for the Purpoſe for which it is made uſe of: I ſhall therefore omit any particular Deſcription, and content myſelf with only taking a ſlight Notice of the Freſco Paintings in their proper Places.

To begin my Remarks with the Contents of the Hall, I ſhall, in honour of our own Iſlands, firſt take Notice of ſeven Blocks of very hard Marble of an hexangular Form: They were brought from an amazing Production of Nature, as ſome Antiquaries are of opinion, though others call it a Work of Art, near *Coleraine* in *Ireland*, where there are many Thouſands of ſuch Pillars angular and contiguous, but not joined. The common People of the Country call them the Giants Cauſeway, from an old Tradition that they were placed in that Order by the ancient Inhabitants of the Iſland, who were of a gigantic Stature. They project a great way into the Sea, and the Stones are of the Nature of thoſe called Baſaltes, or the Touchſtone.

The *Romans*, as they excelled all other Nations in the Magnificence of their public Buildings, ſo did they likewiſe in the Roads they from time to time made, which were for the moſt part paved very regularly with ſquare Stones, and often extended for a great Number of Miles. We have the Remains of ſeveral in *England*, where they are called Streets, as *Ickenild-ſtreet*, *Ermin-ſtreet*, *Watlin-ſtreet*, and others. They are in many Places viſible, and appear like a Cauſeway.

There is in this Hall to be ſeen a Stone that was brought from the *(Via Appia) Appian* Road, which led from *Rome* to *Brunduſium*. *Appius* had the Honour of making it for the Uſe of the People of *Rome*.

You alſo ſee here two Fragments of Granite Columns, (a hard kind of Marble which does not take a good Poliſh; many other Stones have the ſame Quality) ſome curious Pebbles, and two antique Heads called *Termini*, being uſed by the *Romans* as Landmarks.

A large Piece of ſerpentine Stone is next to be noticed: It was called *Ophites*, from its Reſemblance to a Serpent's Skin. This Specimen has a blackiſh Ground ſtreaked with green and pale yellow. There

are ſeveral kinds of this Stone, which differ much one from the other in Colour: They are ranked among the Jaſpers.

The Country round Mount *Veſuvius* abounds with a kind of Stone, which in its Eruptions iſſues from it in great Abundance in form of a burning Rivulet, deſtroying every thing in its way: When the Eruption ceaſes, this Subſtance as it cools hardens, and is called *Lava*: it is a very hard Stone, takes a fine Poliſh, and is fit for many Uſes, being frequently manufactured into Boxes, Tables, *&c.* It is ſo plentiful, that in *Naples* the Inhabitants very commonly make uſe of it for paving the Streets. There is a fine large cubic Piece of this *Lava* preſerved in the Hall.

In another Part is a painted genealogical Tree of a Noble *Venetian* Family; and, beſides all I have mentioned, there are a great Number of Epitaphs and Inſcriptions (on the original Stones, by Accident found) in *Latin*, *Greek*, and other Languages.

The Staircaſe and ſome of the Cielings are ornamented with good Freſco Paintings, of which I ſhall enter into no long Deſcription. On the Side of the Staircaſe, *Cæſar* and his military Retinue are ſeen, with the Chiefs of the Provinces he had in part ſubdued attending on him, and others on their Knees, imploring his Protection or Aſſiſtance.

In a Compartment are the *Bacchanalia*, or Feaſts and Sacrifices of *Bacchus*.

In another the Rivers *Nile* and *Tiber* are repreſented by gigantic Figures emblematically ornamented: and there are Views of beautiful Landſcapes at a Diſtance, and ſeveral fine Pieces of Architecture.

On the Ceiling the Story of *Phaeton* preſents itſelf: The Gods are aſſembled, and the Youth appears aſking *Phœbus* to permit him to drive his Chariot for a Day; he conſents, and in another Part is ſeen conducting him to the Chariot: *Diana* is near them, and *Juno* is attended by *Iris*.

Farther on, *Phaeton*, with all the Ardour of Youth, is driving the Sun's Chariot, accompanied by the Hours in the Form of Women. Time is repreſented by *Saturn*, with a Scythe and an Hour Glaſs; and Eternity by a Woman holding a Serpent, with the Tail in its Mouth. *Cybele*, or the Goddeſs of the Earth, appears alſo, with all her proper Symbols and Ornaments.

As you go up Stairs, the Buſto of Sir *Hans Sloane*, on a Pedeſtal, preſents itſelf immediately to your View.

In the firſt Room, the Story of *Phaeton* is compleated on the Dome. The Gods are aſſembled, and whilſt *Jupiter* is caſting his Thunderbolts at *Phaeton* falling from the Chariot, you ſee *Saturn*, *Apollo*, *Mars*, *Neptune*, *Juno*, *Diana*, *Venus*, *Cupid*, *Mercury*, *Minerva*, and *Bacchus*, in various Attitudes, and agitated by different Paſſions, as they were ſeverally intereſted in the great Event.

The Hiſtories are ſaid to be painted by *La Foſſe*; the Flowers, and ſome of the ornamental Parts, by *Battiſte*; and the Architecture and Landſcapes by *Rouſſeau*, whoſe Portrait is ſeen in this Room.

I cannot take a better Opportunity to mention, that there are many Portraits of illuſtrious Perſonages, hung up in the ſeveral Departments of this *Muſeum*; they are all Preſents, and continually increaſing in Number: I chooſe to give my Reader the Names of the chief of them in this Place, that

my

my future Remarks may not be interrupted. They are as follows.

Edward the Third.
Henry the Fifth.
Henry the Sixth.
Henry the Eighth.
Charles the Firſt.
Charles the Second.
William the Third.
George the Firſt.
Queen *Elizabeth.*
Mary Queen of *Scots.*
Queen *Henrietta Maria.*
Peter the Great Czar of *Muſcovy.*
Coſmo de Medicis, and *Bartolo Concini.*
Oliver Cromwell.
The Counteſs of *Richmond.*
The Duke of *Marlborough.*
The Duke of *Monmouth.*
Robert Earl of *Saliſbury.*
Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh.*
Archbiſhop *Uſher.*
Dr. *Turner* Biſhop of *Ely.*
Cardinal *Sforza.*
Mr. *Locke.*
Dr. *Wallis.*
Richard Baxter.
Sir *Robert Cotton.*
Sir *John Cotton.*
Mr. *Speed.*
Cambden.
Judge *Dodderidge.*
Sir *William Dugdale.*
Sir *Anthony More.*
Sir *Henry Vane.*
Sir *Henry Spelman.*

Ben. Johnſon.
Shakeſpeare.
Lord Chancellor *Bacon.*
Ludowick Muggleton.
Sir *Francis Draper.*
Dr. *John Ward.*
Anna Maria Shurman.
Captain *Willis.*
Dampier.
Voltaire.
Andreas Veſſalius.
Ulyſſes Aldrovandus.

There are Buſts of
Homer.
Sir *Thomas More.*
Dr. *Samuel Clarke.*

This Room is ſet apart for the immediate Reception of Preſents, and contains ſeveral very curious Articles given by Colonel *Lethullier*, his Brothers, and other Benefactors.

I ſhall firſt mention an *Egyptian* Mummy, which is depoſited in a Glaſs Caſe in one Corner of the Room, as its Coffin is in the other.

The *Egyptians* believed the Exiſtence of the human Soul after its quitting the Body; which may fairly be concluded from its being the general received Opinion among them, that the Spirit which animated the Body whilſt alive, continually hovered around it after the Diſunion; they thought it affected by the Injuries the inanimate Corpſe might receive, or by its Corruption; it was therefore with the greateſt Care they endeavoured to preſerve the material Man from Decay, that the immaterial Soul which had ſo long been its Companion, might thereby be inſpired with a kind of pleaſing Idea of its former Union.

To accompliſh this End, they had a Set of Men in their Nation whoſe peculiar Buſineſs it was to embalm the Dead; which was performed three ſeveral Ways: The firſt was for the common People, and conſiſted only of ſalting the viſcerated Body after a particular Manner, having firſt cleanſed it from all Impurities, drying it either by a natural or artificial Heat, and finally placing it in a plain Sycamore Coffin. It is to be noted, that the Coffins they uſed on theſe Occaſions were never made of any other Wood, that being eſteemed moſt durable and leaſt ſubject to Decay; but it was a Species of Sycamore differing from any we have growing in *Europe*.

The next Method, which was for thoſe of a higher Rank, was embalming them with a kind of reſinous or bitumenous Subſtance, properly mixed with cheap and ordinary Drugs. Some ſay that on this Occaſion they uſed much of the Aſphaltus, a pitchy Subſtance which is found ſwimming on the Surface of the dead Sea in *Judea*. Theſe were put in a better kind of Sycamore Coffins, painted with various Colours; and ſome of them ornamented with a Number of curious Hieroglyphics, on which their Superſtition prompted them to have great Reliance, imagining that they helped to preſerve the Body from Corruption. The Mummy here preſerved is of this kind.

The laſt and moſt expenſive Method by which the *Egyptians* preſerved the dead Bodies of their Friends from Decay, was reſerved for thoſe of a very eminent Station. They too were depoſited in Coffins of Sycamore Wood, but ornamented with Gold, and Hieroglyphics of the moſt noble Kind.

The moſt probable Account of this laſt Method that can be collected from the Writers who have treated of the Subject, is, that when the Soul was departed, the Brains were firſt extracted, and the Corpſe viſcerated in a very curious Manner, without injuring the outward Surface of the Body, which was thoroughly well cleanſed. They next proceeded to fill all the Cavities with bitumenous and aromatic Subſtances properly prepared and mixed: On this Occaſion particularly the moſt precious and coſtly Gums were uſed; a Liquid having been in the mean time prepared, in which a great Quantity of the above Subſtances had been diſſolved, they next boiled the Body therein, that the moſt remote Part of every Muſcle might be ſtrongly impregnated with the embalming Quality. Nothing now remained but to dry the Body, (the Method of doing which is not with Certainty known) and wrap it round with Bandages of Linen Cloth, and the Bark Papyrus, filling up the hollow Parts, and ſometimes the Cavity of the Belly, with ſmall earthen Figures, in the Form of Mummies, but with the Head of *Oſiris* or *Iſis*, and impreſſed with various Hieroglyphics, or having on them the Figures of Beetles, which they ſuperſtitiouſly thought were Protectors of the Dead (*Prophylacteria*). Having thus finiſhed their Work, they depoſited it in the Coffin, which had before been excavated in the Form of the Mummy to receive it.

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The Face of the Mummy here preſerved is covered with a gilded Maſk; near its Feet is a Skull, and ſeveral Bones, *viz.* Feet and Hands, taken from a broken Mummy, which ſhews the State in which theſe embalmed Bodies are preſerved from Decay. Over its Head are ſome of thoſe ſmall earthen Idols, which are already mentioned to be

put

put by the Embalmers into the Cavities of the Body: Great Numbers of them are dug out of the Ground on the Eaſt Side of the River *Nile*, near *Cairo* in *Egypt*, being the Spot where the Mummies were depoſited.

On the Breaſt of the Coffin (it being of the Shape of a Mummy) is a Figure repreſenting the Goddeſs *Iſis*, the Flowers of the Water-lilly (*Lotus*) round its Neck; and over the whole Foreſide is a very great Variety of Hieroglyphics, Figures, and *Egyptian* Characters, only underſtood by their Prieſts and learned Men, but which the Antiquaries of theſe later Times can noways explain. On the Back of the Coffin, (which may be turned at Pleaſure) is another Figure of *Iſis*, having an Ibis on her Head. The Ibis was a Bird of Prey, held in great Veneration by the *Egyptians*, becauſe it deſtroyed the Vermin that were yearly produced by the overflowing of the *Nile:* When it died, they depoſited it in an Urn, and cemented a Cover on it. Over the Coffin is a ſquare Caſe, in which they placed ſome Utenſils belonging to the Deceaſed, and depoſited it near the Body; as alſo two Models of a Mummy, one of which they put near the Coffin at the Head, the other at the Feet.

There is an Urn of the Ibis, and ſeveral *Egyptian* Idols in Bronze over the Mummy: I ſhall firſt mention *Oſiris*. It is the Figure of a Man, the Body in the Shape of a Mummy, with a three-corner'd Cap on its Head, a Whip in one Hand, and a Lituus (a Staff not unlike a Crozier) in the other. *Iſis* is figured by a Woman, with the Infant *Orus* in her Lap: They repreſented her variouſly, but for the moſt part with a large Veil on her Head. *Orus*, or *Harpocrates*, their Son, is the Figure of a young Man holding the Fore-finger of his Left-hand on his Lips, to enforce Silence as the greateſt Mark of Prudence, and a reverential Awe for the Divinity.

Oſiris, who was one of the firſt Kings of *Egypt*, and *Iſis*, his Wife, by their ſuperior Talents, as well by Example as Precept, civilized *Egypt*, and all the neighbouring Nations. Their Fame was ſpread far and near, inſomuch that when they died, Gratitude, joined to the Ignorance of the Times, prompted their Subjects to pay them Divine Honours, and worſhip them as Deities, and their ſupreme Benefactors; imagining that they, who in Knowledge and Goodneſs ſo much ſurpaſſed the reſt of Mankind, could not poſſibly be of the ſame Nature with them.

Many have been the Suggeſtions with reſpect to the Symbols they bear, but they are all arbitrary, and may be variouſly interpreted.

Oſiris, *Iſis*, and *Orus*, or *Harpocrates*, held the firſt Rank among the Gods of the *Egyptians*, but *Iſis* was in the greateſt Eſteem; for the Worſhip they paid her was much more frequent, and her Feaſts more ſolemn than thoſe of the others. The *Greeks* and *Romans*, it is imagined, ſacrificed to the ſame Gods, under different Names.

The *Egyptians* had the greateſt Veneration imaginable for Cats, inſomuch that they inflicted moſt ſevere Puniſhments on thoſe who were unfortunate enough to kill one of them, whether on Purpoſe, or by Accident. They often repreſented *Ailurus*, one of their Gods, under the Figure of a Cat.

There are alſo in this Room ſome natural Productions; as ſeveral large Corals, a Subſtance produced in the Sea, but in what Manner is not yet determined by the Naturaliſts. It was long thought

to be a Species of Vegetable, but is now generally conjectured to be the Cells of ſome Sea Inſects.

Keratophyta, a Species of Coral: The Specimen here preſerved is vulgarly called a Sea Fan.

Sertularia, another Species: This is commonly called a Sea Feather.

Madrepora, a kind of Coral, with ſmall ſtellated or radiated Perforations.

Millepora, the ſame, with round Perforations.

In one of the Repoſitories is a curious large Brainſtone, which is of the Nature of Coral, and ſuppoſed to be the Neſt of the Inſects above-mentioned. It is not neceſſary to ſay more of the Corals in this Place, as there will be occaſion to mention them again, when we come to the Departments.

There is a very fine Waſp's Neſt preſerved in one of the Cabinets, well worth obſerving with Attention, being a moſt curious Structure.

In Spirits you ſee a Vultur's Head, ſome Serpents, Birds, Spiders, Lizards, and other Articles; but what muſt attract particular Notice, is a fine young Flamingo ſtuffed. This Bird is very frequent in the *Weſt Indies*, and has a remarkable long Neck and Legs, which enables it to reach its Prey, which is Fiſh, in deep Water. It is of a gregarious Nature, and generally appears in large Numbers; they range themſelves ſometimes on the Sea Shore in ſuch regular Order, as (being of a reddiſh Colour) to have at a Diſtance a great Reſemblance to a Brick Wall. After having told my Reader that there is alſo the Back-bone of an Elephant petrified, I ſhall quit this, and lead him to the next Room.

The Saloon is finely ornamented with Freſco Paintings, conſiſting of Architecture, Stair-caſes, Flowers, Statues, and other Things properly arranged.

The Dome is ſupported by ſeveral Atlantes, and on it is repreſented a Council of the Heathen Gods: *Minerva* appears moſt conſpicuous; the others with their Attendants ſeem variouſly employed.

In the different Compartments,

The Giants are turned out of Heaven.

Mercury is ſeen ready to receive his Orders, as Meſſenger of the Gods.

In another appears *Ceres* and *Neptune*, *Pan* and *Amphitrite*.

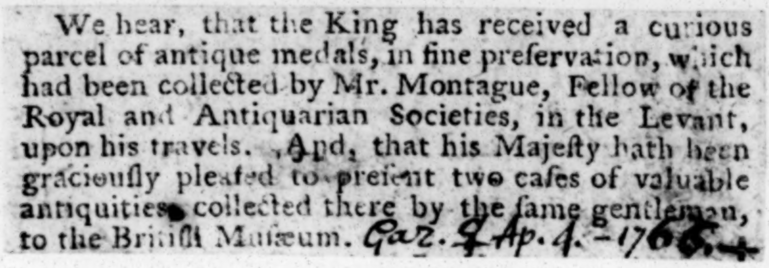
Phaeton is repreſented driving the Chariot of *Phœbus*, preceded by *Aurora*, and properly attended by the Hours.

In this Room on a Table is a fine Model of *Laocoon* and his two Sons, encircled with Serpents, as deſcribed by *Virgil:* It is an excellent Copy of a favourite Piece of Sculpture at *Belvidere* in *Rome*.

This Saloon is appropriated for the Reception of Company that happen to come before the Hour mentioned in their Tickets; who, after having viewed the Articles contained in the Hall and firſt Room already mentioned, and the Paintings, cannot ſpend their Time diſagreeably here; as from the Windows you have not only an agreeable View of the Gardens belonging to the Houſe, which are far from being inelegant, but a delightful Proſpect of the Hills and high Grounds of *Hampſtead*, *Highgate*, and the circumjacent Places.

We now enter upon the Departments; the firſt of which conſiſts of a Collection of Manuſcripts, Medals, and Coins.

The firſt Room contains two ſeveral Collections of Manuſcripts.



We hear, that the King has received a curious parcel of antique medals, in fine preſervation, which had been collected by Mr. Montague, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, in the Levant, upon his travels. And, that his Majeſty hath been graciouſly pleaſed to preſent two caſes of valuable antiquities, collected there by the ſame gentleman, to the Britiſh Muſæum. Gaz. & Ap. 4. - 1766.

BIBLIOTHECA REGIA MSS.

Theſe Manuſcripts are in Number upwards of two thouſand Volumes, and were, till lately, kept in the King's Library, being a Part of the Preſent his late Majeſty made to the Muſeum.

There are in this Collection ſome very ancient Copies of the holy Scriptures, and Tranſlations of them into many different oriental and other Languages. Theſe are ſcarce, and valuable, conſequently well worthy the Attention of the learned Antiquary.

Some old and curious Manuſcripts, treating on the Subject of Religion, and of the different Confeſſions of Faith, in various Languages, claim our Notice.

I muſt next juſt mention ſome large Volumes of Hiſtory, finely wrote, and ornamented in a moſt elegant Manner with Paintings, as was the Cuſtom before Printing was invented.

There are alſo a great Number of Manuſcripts relating to the Hiſtory and Government of the Church, and other curious Subjects; but it is unneceſſary to be more particular, as a Catalogue of them was publiſhed in 1734, by *Caſley*.

BIBLIOTHECA COTTONIANA MSS.

The *Cottonian* Collection of Manuſcripts is alſo contained in this Room; it is ancient and noble, conſiſting of original Charters, Deeds, and Evidences of Facts, and ſome Accounts of remarkable Tranſactions previous to the ſettling of our preſent Civil Rights, and long before the Reformation of Religion.

There are many ancient Copies of ſeveral Parts of the Bible, and Originals of ſome Works that were formerly held in great Eſteem among the Eccleſiaſtics.

Bur what is more particularly to be admired, is an Original of that great Bulwark of our Liberties, the *Magna Charta*; and if ſo, how can we ſufficiently lament its having been greatly injured by an accidental Fire that damaged the whole Collection. As a Catalogue has alſo been publiſhed of theſe Manuſcripts, I need not any longer detain my Reader in this Room, but proceed to the next, which contains,

BIBLIOTHECA HARLEIANA MSS.

Theſe are a Part of the *Harleian* Manuſcripts, which are a Collection on which we cannot eaſily ſet too high a Value. The Room we are now treating of, contains many curious Copies of the Bible, and the different Parts of it, in a Variety of Languages.

Some original Manuſcripts, treating of Divinity and Eccleſiaſtical Matters, ſuch as Paraphraſes, Homilies, Commentaries, Rituals, *&c.* written at different Periods of Time, and deſcribing the ſeveral Sects of Chriſtianity diſperſed in all Parts of the World where it has been eſtabliſhed.

Alcorans, and other *Turkiſh* Books, with ſome hiſtorical Accounts of the Riſe of *Mahometaniſm.*

✱ A *Thorah*, the five Books of *Moſes*, finely wrote in *Hebrew* on a Vellum Roll, ſuch as the *Jews* uſed to have in every Synagogue, when it was found very correct. It was not uſual for them to produce it but on certain ſolemn Occaſions.

In

In this Room is a Series of *Engliſh* Medals, beginning with *William Rufus*, and reaching down to the preſent Times.

BIBLIOTHECA HARLEIANA. II.

This Room contains another Part of the *Harleian* Manuſcripts, treating chiefly of philoſophical, hiſtorical and philological Subjects, in a Variety of Languages, and by many different Authors. The Public has been gratified with a Catalogue of this Collection, to which, without enlarging any more on the Subject, I refer them, if they ſhould be curious to know the particular Contents.

HARLEIANA. III.
CHARTÆ et ROTULI.

This fourth Room of the Department contains the *Harleian* Collection of original (or very ancient and authentic Copies of) Charters, Acts of Parliament, Deeds, Warrants, Rolls, and other Inſtruments in Writing, relative to a great Variety of public Tranſactions at home and abroad. Theſe are eſteemed very valuable, and are carefully depoſited in Cabinets, and locked up; but there is a large Manuſcript Catalogue referring the Curious to the Particulars.

In this Room is a Series of *French* Medals, beginning with thoſe of *Pharamond*. It is to be noted, that the Medals may, by turning a Button, be viewed both in Front and Reverſe.

In the fifth Room is carefully preſerved in ſeveral ſmall Cabinets, Sir *Hans Sloane*'s Collection of Medals. Their Number, as I have been credibly informed, is upwards of twenty thouſand; but, as they are not yet properly aranged, the Public is not gratified with the Sight of them.

I cannot take a better Opportunity of informing the unlearned Reader, that Medals and Coins are generally ſmall round Pieces of ſome of the more valuable kind of Metals: On one Side is, for the moſt part, the Head of ſome Emperor, King, or other great Man, whoſe Memory is meant to be perpetuated; round the Rim is a Legend giving the Name of the Hero, and ſometimes on the ſame Side is a Motto (*exergum*) added: On the Reverſe is generally the Repreſentation or a Symbol of ſome remarkable Fact or Quality, or elſe it has other Inſcriptions on it.

A Medal to be valuable ſhould be ſcarce; ſhould point out ſome extraordinary Event; or have a great Singularity in the Reverſe; but above all, it muſt be an Original, which very often is not the Caſe with ſome that are in high Eſtimation. Medals and Coins are of two Kinds, ancient and modern: The ancient Medals are again ſubdivided, into thoſe of the higher and thoſe of the lower Antiquity: The ancient of the higher Antiquity comprehend all thoſe that were ſtruck before the Beginning of the fourth Century; thoſe of the lower Antiquity are what were ſtruck from that Period of Time to the Beginning of the tenth Century. All that have been ſtruck ſince are eſteemed modern.

Every Collector of Medals is ambitious to get thoſe that are moſt valuable, ſcarce, and rareſt to be met with; conſequently the *Punic*, *Hebrew*, *Gothic* and *Arabic* are univerſally ſought, very few of them being preſerved.

The *Greek* Medals are the moſt ancient, as well as the moſt beautiful, the Figures of them being remarkably neat, and conſtantly admired, far exceeding

ceeding in Workmanſhip any that are to be met with.

Thoſe of *Rome* are of three Periods; firſt, what were ſtruck in the time the City was governed by Conſuls, therefore called Conſular; next, the Imperial, or thoſe ſtruck after *Julius Cæſar* during the Reigns of the ſeveral Emperors that ſucceeded him; and laſtly, the Pontifical, which have been in late Times ſtruck by Order of the Popes. In the firſt Ages they were of little Value.

Medallions, called by the *Romans Miſſilia*, partake of the Nature of Medals, except that they are larger and thicker. They were generally intended either to aſcertain the Æra of ſome memorable Event, or to be given, as a Token of Honour, to ſome Perſon, who had deſerved well of the Public.

BIBLIOTHECA SLOANIANA MSS.

The ſixth Room contains Sir *Hans Sloane's* Manuſcripts. They are a valuable Collection, though not ſo ancient as thoſe I have already mentioned. Their Subjects are comprehenſive, and conſequently may be eſteemed of general Uſe. There are many original Treatiſes on Philoſophy, Phyſic, Natural Hiſtory, and, in fine, almoſt the whole Circle of Sciences. The curious Reader may here find various and good Accounts of the Manners, Cuſtoms, Languages, Civil Government, Trade, Diſeaſes, natural Productions, Antiquities, *&c. &c.* of many different Nations. Great Numbers of them are wrote in a very maſterly Manner; therefore, as they were never printed, it would be a very meritorious Work, ſhould ſome Perſon properly qualified ſelect thoſe that are moſt worthy of Notice, and publiſh them, for the Satisfaction of the learned World.

In this Room is to be ſeen a Table of the Pontifical Medals, beginning with *Martin* the Fifth, (who was the firſt of the Popes that ſtruck them good) and carried on in a chronological Series to the preſent Times.

SECTION II.

HAVING accompanied my Reader, I hope in ſome ſort to his Satisfaction, through the firſt Department, and given a ſhort Account of the Contents of the ſeveral Rooms it conſiſts of, I ſhall now enter upon the ſecond in Courſe, that is, the Department of natural and artificial Productions, in which is to be ſeen, perhaps, the largeſt and moſt curious Collection that the World has to boaſt of; at leaſt, it may be ſaid, that never was a Muſeum of ſuch Conſequence formed by any Perſon under the Degree of a Sovereign Prince before. There is ſcarcely a Country, though ever ſo diſtant, that has not greatly contributed to enrich this Department. We may here ſee the Progreſs of Art in the different Ages of the World, exemplified in a Variety of Utenſils that each Nation in each Century has produced. Natural Hiſtory may in this Place be ſtudied from Nature herſelf, ſo great is the Variety here contained of the moſt curious Productions of the Earth, Air, and Water.

In going through the almoſt infinite Number of Curioſities which the Department contains, I ſhall, for the greater Eaſe of my Readers, obſerve a Method ſomewhat regular; firſt giving the Inſcriptions on the ſeveral Repoſitories, and afterwards explain-

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od and carried on in a chronological [illegible]

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ing the Nature of the principal Contents of them. So copious is the Subject, that my chief Endeavour muſt be, to give ſuch an Account, as may be ſatiſfactory, and anſwer the End propoſed, without exceeding the Bounds I have ſet myſelf. It is ſome Degree of Merit to mean well: I ſhall, therefore, without farther Apology, proceed.

COLLECTIO SLOANIANA.

There are many Pieces of Antiquity in this Room, conſiſting of a great Number of Urns, Veſſels, *&c.* uſed of old by different Nations, which after having been long buried in the Ruins of the Temples, and other public and private Buildings, and for many Ages, when by Accident found, eſteemed of no worth, are now preſerved with the utmoſt Care in the ſeveral Muſeums, as Objects of Value, and worthy the greateſt Attention of the Learned. Many dark Paſſages in the ancient Hiſtorians are explained by them; and we are by their means made acquainted with ſome important Matters relative to the Hiſtories of the reſpective Nations where they were uſed, which their Writers have omitted to mention. Many Things deemed of ſmall Value by a vulgar Obſerver, when viewed by the Learned, are found to be of abundant Uſe to Science. It is on this Account that the World cannot boaſt of ſo many Antiquities as it could otherwiſe have done; for though Time is a great Deſtroyer of human Productions, the Iron Hand of Ignorance and Superſtition has often done Learning more real Injury in one Year, than Time in many Centuries. What Lengths will not Ignorance run, when animated by a falſe Zeal?

The Collection in this Room does not entirely conſiſt of Pieces of Antiquity; for we here find many modern Articles brought from diſtant Nations, particularly from the ſeveral Parts of the new World of *America*, which ſerve to diſcover the Induſtry, Genius, and Manners of the Inhabitants. Happy for them were they now content with the little that once ſatisfied them; but the polite *Europeans*, ſince the Diſcovery of thoſe Parts, have, by encreaſing their Wants, deprived them of their Eaſe, convincing them that they have many Things to wiſh for.

ANTIQUITATES ÆGYPTIACÆ.

In the Repoſitories bearing this Title, are a great Number of *Egyptian* Antiquities; and firſt ſeveral Bronze Figures, ſome repreſenting *Iſis* with the Infant *Orus* on her Lap; in others ſhe is ſtanding with a Variety of Symbols. For a farther Account of this Goddeſs, the Reader is referred back to Page 9. where ſhe is treated of pretty much at large.

There are alſo ſome Figures of *Oſiris*, repreſented by a Man with a large Beard. See what is ſaid of him, Page 9. and *Harpocrates*.

Jupiter Serapis: A figure of an old bearded Man, with a kind of Baſket (*Modius*) over his Head.

Siſtrum: A muſical Inſtrument of Metal in Form of a Racket traverſed by ſeveral moveable Bars; it was conſtantly uſed in *Egypt* by the Prieſts of *Iſis* in their religious Ceremonies and Sacrifices.

An Urn, with a Cover cemented to it, containing an Ibis; its Form is that of an inverted Cone. See Page 9.

A Baſſo Relievo in Marble, repreſenting an Idol of *Mendes* in *Egypt*, where they formerly worſhiped a Goat; from whence it is ſuppoſed the *Greeks* borrowed their God *Pan*.

Canopus. An Alabaſter Urn, with a Cover made in Form of a Hawk's Head, and marked with ſeveral Hieroglyphics. When the Canopus was filled with the Water of the *Nile*, it was held ſacred, and kept with great Veneration and Care, being worſhiped as a God. The Canopus was not always made in the ſame Form, being ſometimes like the Body of a Man on the Back of a Griffin, or other mixed Monſter.

There are a great Number and Variety of ſmall earthen Figures, ſhaped like Mummies, with the Head of *Iſis*, or *Oſiris*, ſome adorned with Hieroglyphics, others plain. They were intended to be Guardians of the Mummies, and are more particularly deſcribed Page 9. to which I muſt refer the Reader.

Several Buſtos, and Groups of Figures in earthen Ware, ſuppoſed to be the Houſehold Gods of the meaner Sort of People.

There is preſerved here a Veſſel of white porous Earth, which is ſaid to have a particular Quality; for if you fill it with Water, and lay Seeds of ſmall Sallet in the Furrows on the Outſide, they will grow, and be fit for uſe in a few Days.

At the upper End of the Table are ſeveral more Figures in Metal of *Oſiris*, *Iſis*, *Harpocrates*, *Egyptian* Prieſts, *&c.*

Apis. An *Egyptian* God repreſented by the Figure of a Bull. The *Egyptians* held in great Veneration a Bull of a certain particular Colour, with a Knot under its Tongue; he was kept and fed in a magnificent Temple, and with great Ceremony attended by a ſelect Number of Prieſts expreſly devoted to his Service. When the old one died, it was uſual for them to ſubſtitute another of the ſame Colour in his Place. Various have been the Conjectures on the Veneration in which the *Egyptians* held this Animal; but it is needleſs at this Time to mention them.

There are ſeveral ſmall Amulets with Loops to them, which in *Egypt* the blind Superſtition of the Inhabitants prompted them to wear about their Perſons, as Charms, or Preſervatives againſt bad Fortune, unforeſeen Accidents, Sickneſs, *&c.* They left them alſo with the Dead, as Guardians of the Manes (Spirits); ſome of them are of Metal, others of vitrified Earth, and in Figure reſemble *Iſis*, with the Head of a Bird, a Dog, or a Bull. Some of the Specimens are ſo ſmall, that they are fixed on little Cuſhions, to prevent their being loſt.

The Head of *Anubis*, or *Cynocephalus*, a Dog which in *Egypt* they worſhiped, prompted thereto, as it is ſuppoſed, on account of his having been a conſtant Attendant of the Goddeſs *Iſis*.

Figures of (*Ailurus*) a Cat, a Monkey, *&c.* Scarabs, Beetles of various Sizes, made of Marble, Agate, *Cornelian*, *&c.* They were held ſacred in the Opinion of the ſuperſtitious *Egyptians*, on ſome particular Account; but why, it is at preſent very difficult to form any probable Conjecture.

Periapta. Theſe are ſmall oblong Pieces of enamelled Earth, notched, as it is in general conjectured, to mark the riſing and falling of the Water of the *Nile*. The beſt Authors that have wrote on the Subject of the *Egyptian* Antiquities, call theſe Pieces of Earth *Nilometri*, or *Niloſcopia*.

There is alſo a Cylinder, and ſome Pebbles curiouſly marked with Hieroglyphics and Figures; but

but their Uſe is not eaſily determined at this Diſtance of Time.

The next to be noticed are ſome *Phœnician* Seals, worth Attention on account of their Antiquity.

ANTIQUITATES HETRUSCÆ.

The four Repoſitories under this Title, contain *Hetruſcan* Antiquities. They were a Nation that formerly flouriſhed in that Part of *Italy* now called *Tuſcany*. It is to be noted, that they were the firſt People that cultivated the politer Arts in *Europe*, from whence they ſpread even to *Rome*, which acknowledged itſelf much indebted to the Inhabitants of that Part of *Italy* on many Accounts.

Firſt to be remarked are ſome Bronzes; as a Figure of *Mars*, the God of War; a *Deus Averruncus*, the God who preſided over the Common Sewers; a Head of *Proſerpine*, &c.

There are a great Number of Veſſels of different Forms, made of a kind of fine pale red Earth; ſome of them are plain, but elegantly varniſhed; others painted with Figures, Letters, and various Ornaments. They are of a better Shape and much handſomer than either the *Egyptian*, or thoſe firſt made of the *Roman Terra Cotta*, or Pot Earth, and were greatly eſteemed and valued by the *Romans* after they had ſubdued the ancient *Hetruſcans*. Theſe Veſſels conſiſt of *Amphoras*, or Vaſes with two Handles, and Covers to them very curiouſly painted and ornamented. The Uſe of them was to hold the different Kinds of Wine, Oyl, *&c.* When full of Wine, the *Romans* uſed generally to bury them in the Ground for ſome Years, in order to give it a higher Flavour; and they were very curious and ſuperſtitious in their Manner of doing it.

We next come to ſome Bottles of a larger Size than the Amphoras, but for the ſame Uſe.

There are alſo ſome much ſmaller, uſed for Libations, or perhaps as Lacrymatories, to receive the Tears of the Mourners at Funerals.

Jars with triangular Mouths, intended to pour Water on the Hands of the Prieſts, or for Libations in their Sacrifices.

Many Pateras, Diſhes, of various Shapes and Sizes: Some of them have Pedeſtals; they have Handles, which are either horizontal or vertical; and were uſed for Perfumes, for burning Incenſe, for keeping Fire, or carrying it from Place to Place.

Cups for containing the great Variety of precious Ointments that were formerly in uſe.

Some Pateras very large, and ornamented with Figures and *Hetruſcan* Letters.

There are alſo ſome Urns of plain Alabaſter, and ſome others very large, and ornamented with the ſame Kind of Figures and Inſcriptions as the large Pateras juſt above mentioned. The Letters do not agree with any Alphabet now in uſe, or known; for which Reaſon our Antiquaries are at great Loſs to underſtand the Purport and Meaning of them.

ANTIQUITATES ROMANÆ.

The next ſix Partitions are filled with *Roman* Antiquities, and conſiſt of ſeveral ancient Figures, Buſtos and Baſſo Relievos of various Kinds, and other curious Articles.

I ſhall firſt mention the Copy of an antique Piece of Sculpture, made to perpetuate the Memory of a

Slave

Slave that diſcovered a dangerous Conſpiracy whilſt grinding his Knife.

Some Wreſtlers in Stucco.

Lucina the Goddeſs of Childbirth, *Æſculapius* the God of Phyſic, ſome Veſtals and ſacrificing Veſſels in Marble, and many Marble Heads, particularly of the Emperor *Adrian*, *Hercules*, *Plato* the Philoſopher, *Juno*, and others, ſome of which are not eaſily diſtinguiſhed, and the reſt it is not neceſſary to particularize.

There are next to be obſerved ſeveral Bronze Figures, as of *Venus*, *Cupid*, *Hercules*, *Mars*, *Roman* Soldiers, *Dea Faſcinatrix* the Goddeſs of Spells and Charms; Veſtals, *Caſtor*, *Priapus*, *Terminus* the God who preſided over Land-marks; *Griphon*, and others.

In Bronze there are alſo the Heads of *Juno*, *Diana*, *Apollo*, *Mercury*, *Minotaurus*, *Faunus*, &c.

What come next in courſe, are ſome uncommon Maſks, various Votaries or Oblations, Models of Circuſes, the Places where they exhibited their public Games, and ſeveral Pieces of Stones, Bricks, and earthen Pipes, dug out of the Ruins of the ancient *Roman* Buildings, Aqueducts, *&c.* By theſe we are in ſome Sort made acquainted with the Nature of thoſe Materials that could cauſe their Buildings to laſt ſo many Ages, ſome of them remaining tolerably perfect even to this Time.

In *England*, as well as in many other Parts of *Europe*, there have been frequently found buried in the Earth, ſeveral Kinds of Axes, Chiſſels, Wedges both with and without Loops to them, and Heads of Spears, all made of Braſs. It is far from being determined by the Antiquaries of the preſent Age, for what Uſe theſe ſeveral Articles were originally intended; their Conjectures on the Subject are various,

rious, ſome imagining they were uſed for killing the Victims in their Sacrifices, others aſſerting they were merely ornamental, and not a few now imagine that the Ancients had a ſecret Art of hardening Braſs, ſo as to make it proper for forming Edge-tools, or Inſtruments of War; which Quality, ſay they, the Braſs may have long ſince loſt by laying in the Earth; but after all, the moſt probable Opinion is, that they were the Tops of the *Roman* Lictors Faſces. They are often called by the general Name of Celtes, and many of them are here to be ſeen.

SACRIFICING INSTRUMENTS.

Under this Head are a Variety of odd-fancied Metal Lamps: Their Shape differs greatly; ſome being like Animals, others ſuch Monſters as have not their Likeneſs in Nature: but the Reader will form a much better Idea of them by Inſpection than he poſſibly can by any Deſcription. They were chiefly uſed in the Temples.

A ſacrificing Knife, Simpulums, Chalices, Ladles, and other Inſtruments of Braſs uſed by the Prieſts in their Sacrifices.

We next come to a great Number of *Roman* Pateras, Diſhes, various in Form and Size, according to the Uſes for which they were intended; many of them were for receiving the Blood of the Victims in their Sacrifices; the reſt were appropriated to other Purpoſes, but chiefly the Service of the Prieſts in the Temples.

man Gifts or ear [illegible]
of Phil's. At the [illegible]
of the deceased, or the [illegible]
the [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible]

LACRYMATORIES.

Theſe were ſmall Glaſs or earthen Bottles chiefly in the Form of Phials. At the *Roman* Funerals, the Friends of the deceaſed, or the (*Præficæ*) Women hired for that Purpoſe, uſed to fill them with their Tears, and depoſite them very carefully with the Aſhes, in Teſtimony of their ſincere Sorrow; imagining the Manes of the departed were thereby greatly comforted. There are many Specimens of them preſerved in the Cabinets of the Curious, and here in particular.

What now claim our Regard, are many earthen ſepulchral Lamps of various Forms; they are uſually met with in the old Monuments near the Urns, and in the Catacombs at *Rome*, in *Naples* and *Sicily*.

It has been ſometimes aſſerted, that theſe Lamps have been found burning after having been buried for many Ages; but it cannot be ſuppoſed that they were really burning from the Time they were there depoſited till they were found, as it is well known that Fire is ſoon extinguiſhed by the want of Air; and if it has Air, the Fuel that ſupplies it muſt waſte and decreaſe in Quantity, let it be of what Nature it will: the moſt reaſonable Conjecture, therefore, is, that the Ruſh, Cotton, or Wick of theſe Lamps was impregnated with a kind of Phoſphorus that would take fire as ſoon as the Air had Liberty to operate on it. Some, who maintain they were conſtantly burning, conjecture, that the Wick was made of the Filaments of Aſbeſtos, which Fire would not conſume; and that the Oyl or Matter which ſupplied it was of ſuch a Nature, as that a trifling Quantity of it would laſt an Age.

There are ſeveral (*Oſſuaria*) ſquare Urns, with Covers, and Inſcriptions on them.

And others of a more ordinary Kind of *Roman* and *Britiſh* Urns, wherein the Ancients, after having burnt the Bodies of the deceaſed, depoſited their Aſhes, and then buried them with the Lamps, Lacrymatories, *&c.* already deſcribed.

ANTIQUITATES VARIÆ.

T. Hollis Armr. *Dono Dedit.*

Under this Title are preſerved a Collection of Antiquities of various Kinds, which *T. Hollis* Eſq. gave to the Muſeum.

I ſhall, in giving a ſhort Account of them, firſt take Notice of an Alabaſter round Urn with a Cover, and another of the ſame kind, but ſquare: theſe were for the Purpoſe of depoſiting Aſhes.

Here are ſeveral Bronze Figures of *Egyptian* Idols, Prieſts, *&c.* but, as I have already ſufficiently enlarged on the Subject of them, I need not here be more particular.

A *Typhon*, *Hercules*, *Mercury*, *Silenus*, &c. attract our Notice, and ſome more *Hetruſcan* Veſſels of the ſame kind as thoſe I have deſcribed, Page 23.

Several Figures of *Roman* Gods, Heroes, Generals and Soldiers.

Some Marble Buſtos of *Janus Bifrons*, *Hercules Balbinus*, *Lucina* and *Diana*.

Here are alſo ſome Votaries, or Oblations. It was uſual among the Heathens of old, when in any imminent Danger, to make a Vow to ſome favou-

rite God, to do ſome particular Act, if they eſcaped from it, as to build a Temple, or perhaps a Thing of leſs Conſequence; and in Commemoration of their Deliverance they hung up the *Votiva Tabula*, with a proper Inſcription. They ſometimes alſo dedicated a Tablet to the Gods in Thankſgiving of ſome fortunate Event, though they had made no Vow to do it.

We next proceed to Lacrymatories, Lamps, and Urns; but, as I have already given my Reader a general Idea of them, I ſhall forbear to ſay any more on the Subject.

There are ſome large earthen Jars (*Gutti*) which the Antients uſed for Philtration of Liquids, particularly the Water they drank at their Meals.

AMERICAN IDOLS.

Theſe are the chief Contents of the remaining Repoſitories. The Idols are made of Earth, and either burnt or hardened in the Sun; ſome of them were worſhiped in *Peru*, others in *Mexico*, when the *Europeans* diſcovered that Part of the World: They were placed in the High-ways, to be ready for the Adoration of Paſſengers.

The *Indians* worſhiped two ſupreme Gods; one of which they eſteemed the moſt powerful, and looked upon as the Author of all Good; the other of all Evil: The firſt they worſhiped through Love, and thanked him for the Effects of his Goodneſs; the other through Fear, imploring him not to do them or theirs any Injury.

One of theſe earthen Idols, that I have mentioned above to have been worſhiped in *America*, bears a very great Reſemblance to ſome of thoſe preſerved among the Antiquities of *Egypt* already deſcribed;

which makes it not improbable that *South America* was firſt peopled from thence; at leaſt, it has been ſo conjectured by ſeveral of the Learned; imagining they might, in ſome of their long Voyages, have been driven on that Coaſt, without being able to return to their own Country, which is not at all ſupriſing, if we reflect how deſtitute they were of all thoſe Helps to Navigation which we are ſo abundantly ſupplied with.

Next to be obſerved is a *Japoneſe* Pagod, a Model of a Temple with an Idol in it. The People of *Japan* uſually keep one of them in their Houſes, in the ſame manner the *Romans* did their Houſehold Gods.

There are Stone or Earthen Bottles incloſed in Caſes of Wicker-work made of Cane or Ruſhes, contrived in ſuch a Manner, that they may be ſwung with Violence in the Hand. They are uſed in the warmer Eaſtern Climates of *Aſia*, particularly in *Perſia*, where the Inhabitants imagine that by ſwinging their Liquor in theſe Bottles, they make it much more pleaſant and agreeable to the Palate. The *Engliſh* call them *Hubble Bubbles*, the *French*, with much more Propriety, *Gargoulettes*.

I need but juſt mention that ſeveral kinds of *Indian* Pots are next in courſe, and a Variety of other Articles by them applied to domeſtic Uſes, but which are not of Conſequence enough to take up more of our Time.

The Reader will next obſerve a Neſt of Baſkets made of the Bark of a Tree, and edged with Porcupines Quills dyed of various Colours; and ſome large Baſons and Ewers, made of a pale green Jaſper with black Spots.

On the Sides of the Room are hung up in Frames ſeveral Pieces of Stucco Ceilings, &c. ſome of them brought

brought from *Nero's* Bath at *Rome*, others from *Pompeii.*

A *Bacchus* of Alabaſter, and two earthen Diſhes of *Raphael's* painting, which are ſuppoſed to be the firſt that were ever enamelled or glazed in that Manner.

Near the Articles juſt above mentioned is the Sword of State of *Hugh Lupus*, firſt Earl of *Cheſter*; and ſome Baſtinadoes, which are Inſtruments of Puniſhment uſed by the *Turks* to beat the Soles of the Feet of Offenders.

I ſhall now go to one of the Repoſitories near the Windows, in which are ſome Calumets of Peace, large Tobacco Pipes, which the *Indians* of *North America* uſe as a Token of Friendſhip.

Some Whiſks made of an *Indian* Cow's Tail, and Bruſhes of fibrous Roots and Feathers.

A Variety of muſical Inſtruments from the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies* next claim our Attention, ſome of which are Wind Inſtruments, others have Strings; and there are likewiſe Drums of ſeveral kinds from *China* and *America*, but more particularly ſome from *Lapland*, of the ſame Sort as thoſe uſed by their Enchanters, by the Help of which, as many Authors have aſſerted, they were enabled to raiſe mighty Tempeſts, and do other Things not leſs wonderful.

In the other Repoſitory near the Windows are a great Number and Variety of ancient mathematical Inſtruments, by which the learned Obſerver may be enabled to judge how much that particular Branch of Science is improved.

My Reader will now accompany me to the Table where there are more Pieces of *Roman* Antiquity preſerved; ſome of which moſt worthy Remark I ſhall mention.

Among them are ſeveral Heads and Buſtos, of which the Head of *Mercury*, with a Chain fixed to it, deſerves Notice; it is ſuppoſed to have been worn by ſome *Roman* as a Charm, to ſecure him good Fortune, and preſerve him from Thieves; and another of *Caliſtus*, a Freedman of *Claudius Cæſar*, who grew ſo wealthy, that he was generally eſteemed the richeſt and moſt fortunate Man among the *Romans* of the Age he lived in.

There are here preſerved ſome Pieces of Bricks and Tiles with Figures and Letters ſtamped on them, by which we may be enabled to judge how near the *Romans* approached to a Diſcovery of the noble Art of Printing.

I ſhall paſs over diverſe other Heads, ſome Figures of Animals, and Heads of Canes or Sticks; and proceed to ſome Specimens of the *Roman* Fibulas, which were a kind of Buckle or Claſp, uſed by them to faſten their upper Garments, and of which we could not have formed any perfect Idea were it not for the Specimens preſerved in the ſeveral Collections of the curious.

There are here alſo a Variety of Keys of different Sorts, particularly the Ring Key, which for greater Security they wore on their Fingers; and ſome Bracelets and other Ornaments, *&c.* of Metal.

We muſt next attend to the Stylus, which is a Steel Inſtrument uſed by the *Romans* to write on their Tablets of Wax.

Some *Roman* Weights, and ſome Pebbles with Figures and Inſcriptions on them.

Several Kinds of Meaſures for Oyl, Pulſe, *&c.* *Teſſellæ*, and Parts of ancient Pavements and *Moſaic* Work; the Dice here preſerved are found in great Quantities in different Parts of the World, and by ſome ſuppoſed to have been droped by the Soldiers

Soldiers of the *Roman* Armies in their March from one Station to another.

Some Corn brought from the Ruins of *Herculaneum*.

There is a Leaf of Silver, or Amalgama, preſerved here, on which are plainly perceivable the Lines and Letters that have been impreſſed or ſtamped on it.

We next ſee ſome *Turkiſh* Taliſmans, or Charms, with *Arabic* Inſcriptions, being generally a Sentence of the Alcoran. In theſe the Superſtitious among the *Mahometans* have great Faith, and rely much on their Power, imagining there are no Misfortunes, from which they may not be delivered by them, and particularly that whoever wears them is free from all Danger of being aſſaulted by evil Genii, or Spirits, which they believe are continually hovering about the World, watching Occaſions to injure Mankind.

Some Tahbahs or Seals, (inſcribed with *Arabic* Words) which the *Turks* uſe inſtead of ſigning their Names.

Further on are ſome Taliſmans and Abraxas, a Kind of Spells or Charms with which ſome ſuperſtitious or artful People in the firſt Ages of Chriſtianity pretended they could cure all Diſeaſes, the Parties afflicted wearing them about their Perſons: it was likewiſe imagined they were a Protection from Witchcraft and Enchantments. Some of them are marked with the Conſtellations; others have the Figures of Angels, *&c.* on them; but theſe Cabaliſts eſpecially attributed on all Occaſions a particular Power and Virtue in the Word *Abracadabra*, the Letters of it being properly arranged.

My Reader is next to obſerve a Snuff-box made of the Lava of Mount *Veſuvius*, concerning which ſome Account has been given Page 3.

A Ring ſet with a tranſparent Agate.

Two Pieces of ſerpentine Stone for the Lid and Bottom of a Snuff-box, and ſome Pieces of metallic Cryſtal from Mount *Ætna.*

Among ſome Bronze Figures brought hither with the *Cotton* Library is one particularly worthy of Remark on account of its Singularity, the naked Body being covered with a rough Subſtance, and upon the whole bears a great Reſemblance to the Porcupine Man who ſome Years ago ſhewed himſelf to the Royal Society, and afterwards to the Public in general: he is, I believe, yet alive, and has a Son of the ſame wonderful Appearance.

T. HOLLIS, Arm^{r}. *Dono Dedit.*

We now come to ſome Articles given by *T. Hollis*, Eſq. particularly Thread, Corn, Hinges, and other Matters, brought from the Ruins of *Herculaneum.*

More Braſs Axes, Heads of Spears, Wedges, *&c.* for an Account of which the Reader is referred to Page 25. and ſome Keys, Bracelets, *&c.*

There are here ſome Articles of which the original Uſe is not yet with any Degree of Preciſion known by the Learned of the preſent Age.

When we attentively view the Matrices wherewith the *Romans* ſtamped their earthen Ware, Tiles, *&c.* (of which there are ſome Specimens here preſerved) it ſeems a Matter of great Surprize that human Invention ſhould in theſe early Times have gone ſo far towards diſcovering the Art of Printing, and that it ſhould yet fail of being compleated till many Ages afterwards.

LETHEULLIER *Dono Dedit.*

Here are ſome *Egyptian* Idols of a ſmaller Size than thoſe already deſcribed in a former Part of theſe Sheets; among them is a Figure of *Harpocrates* adorned with all the Symbols he is ever repreſented with. The others it is unneceſſary to particularize, as I have ſaid ſo much on the Subject, Page 9.

In this Room, over the Repoſitories, are a great Variety of modern (and ſome curious ancient) Articles, brought from the ſeveral diſtant Parts of the World. I ſhall only take notice of a large Calabaſh (a kind of *American* Vegetable) in the Form of a Globe.

Some *Indian* Shields made of Hides of the Rhinoceros or Elephant; they differ in Size, ſeveral of them being large, others of ſmaller Dimenſions.

Many Specimens of Hats of all Sizes, and various Materials; among them are ſome ſuch as the Bramins, and Mandarins wear, in the Eaſtern Countries, and *China.*

Fans from *Japan*, *China*, *Tonquin*, and other Places; their Shape, Faſhion, and Materials differ, but one of them is of a remarkable large Size, and made of the ſingle Leaf of a Taliput Tree, being uſed for cooling a Room.

There are ſome Drums larger than thoſe mentioned Page 31. Targets, and a great Number of Inſtruments of War both ancient and *Indian*; a Battle-ax, and ſome Spears, Pikes, Swords, Daggers of various Forms, and Bows and Arrows, Quivers, *&c.*

I ſhall conclude what I have to ſay of this Room by juſt mentioning a Variety of *American* Houſehold

Utenſils made of Vegetables, chiefly Gourds; and ſome Snow Shoes and Sledges uſed in the Northern Nations of *Europe*.

COLLECTIO SLOANIANA.

The next Room on which I ſhall attempt to make my curſory Remarks, contains a Collection of Minerals and Foſſils.

Silices. Achates. Sardi.

In the Cabinet under theſe Titles are Specimens of Flints, Agates, and Cornelians.

At the Top are ſome large Pieces of Cryſtal brought from the Hartz Foreſt in *Germany*, and other Mines.

Flints in their natural State are a Kind of ſemi-tranſparent Stone, found in almoſt all Parts of the World; they ſtrike Fire with Steel, and by intenſe Heat are melted into Glaſs: Such of them as are capable of receiving a fine Poliſh, and are variegated in Colour, (which Variety theſe as well as all other Stones are ſuppoſed to receive from the influence of ſome neighbouring Mine) are ranked among the lower prized Gems.

Agates are cut and poliſhed Stones of the fineſt Kind of Flints, generally found in the Eaſtern and warmer Climates; they vary much in Colour, and were called *Achates* from a River in *Sicily* of that Name, on the Banks of which they were, as it is ſuppoſed, firſt found.

A particular Kind of Agates, that have by Nature delineated on them lively Repreſentations of Moſſes, Shrubs, Trees, Landſcapes, or other Figures,

gures, are commonly called *Mocoes*, and deemed of more Value than the others.

Cornelians are another Species of Flint, for the moſt part of a pale red or yellowiſh Colour. This kind of Stone is but little tranſparent, yet takes a fine Colour; it was formerly very much uſed for making Cups, Boxes, &c. and often for Thumb Rings, being then finely cut and poliſhed: it is now in great Eſteem for engraving, Seals, &c. It is ſaid theſe Stones were called *Sardi* from their having been firſt applied to Uſe in the Iſland of *Sardinia*.

Iaſpides.

Jaſper is another of the lower prized precious Stones; it is chiefly opake, but ſometimes in part tranſparent. It is ſofter than Agate, but harder than Marble; ſtrikes Fire with Steel, and yields to Calcination. Theſe are its general Qualities. There are ſeveral Species of this Stone, of which I ſhall only mention a few of the moſt valuable.

Heliotropium, the Bloodſtone is green ſpotted with red; it has been ſuppoſed to have a particular inherent Virtue, *viz.* that of immediately ſtopping Bleedings at the Noſe, or elſewhere. There are ſome fine Specimens of this Stone to be ſeen here.

Ophites, the ſerpentine Stone; of this ſome Account is given Page 34.

The Nephritic Stone is of a greeniſh Colour bordering on the Olive: this kind of Jaſper is in great eſteem among the *Turks*, who apply it to ſeveral curious Uſes, particularly they make of it Handles for their Sabres, Knives, Daggers, &c.

A Plate of this Stone was formerly thought to be an immediate Cure for the Nephritic Colic, on being applied to the Reins; and it was alſo imagined that wearing it would preſerve the Party from the Attack of that Diſtemper.

There are many Sorts of florid Jaſpers, diſtinguiſhed by a great Variety of Colours; ſome of them have by the Hand of Nature delineated on them Repreſentations of Rivers, Trees, Landſcapes, Ruins of Buildings, *&c.*

Egyptian Pebbles are a particular fine Kind of variegated and figured Stones; thoſe of them that have but one Colour are leaſt valuable.

Marmora. Alabaſtra.

Under theſe Titles are preſerved a great Variety of Specimens of the ſeveral Kinds of Marble and Alabaſter.

Marble is an opake precious Stone, ſtrikes Fire with Steel, and yields eaſily to Calcination: It is generally found in great Maſſes under the Ground, and cut out of Quarries, though there are in ſeveral Part of the World entire Mountains of Marble; it differs in Colour in almoſt every Country, but the *Florence* Marble for the moſt part bears a natural Reſemblance to the Ruins of Towns, Rocks, *&c.*

Alabaſter is of the ſame Nature as Marble, but of one ſimple Colour, ſofter, and, when cut into thin Plates, ſemi-tranſparent.

Spata. Selenites.

In this Repoſitory are Spars and Moon-ſtones. The Spar is a ſhining Stone, compoſed of cryſtaline and earthy Matter; it does not ſtrike Fire with Steel, but yields a whitiſh Powder on Calcination. Theſe Stones are frequently found in Caves, Grottos, Clefts of Rocks and Mines; they ſhoot like

[illegible] the Sea [illegible]
[illegible] be Transferr'd into their Places, they
[illegible] found in other Parts of the World
[illegible]
[illegible] and
[illegible]

Salts in Spires and other Figures, and abound in many Parts of *England.*

Selenites, (theſe Stones have been frequently called *Lapides Speculares*) the Moon-ſtone is of a brighter Colour than the Spar, and is tabulated, or can be ſeparated into thin Plates; they are frequently found in many Parts of the World, in *England*, in the Clay-pits in *Staffordſhire*, and particularly many of them in a blueiſh Clay near *Harborough* in *Oxfordſhire.* It has been ſaid that the *Chineſe* Moon-ſtone ſuffers Increaſe and Diminution in Sympathy with the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the Moon.

Gypſum is a Stone of this Kind, but leſs tranſparent, and more eaſily calcined, yielding a fine white Powder, of which is made Plaiſter of *Paris*, a Commodity well known: it abounds in *Dorſetſhire*, and ſome other Parts of *England.*

Cryſtalla.

Cryſtals are clear tranſparent colourleſs Stones, generally found on high Mountains, Rocks, and in Mines; by a chemical Diſſolution they yield Chalk and Salt. The Perfection of Cryſtal conſiſts in its Luſtre, Tranſparency, and Hardneſs. It is applied to various Uſes, being often manufactured into Boxes, Cups, and other Toys. Thoſe that have Straws, Duſt, *&c.* encloſed in them, are moſt curious and rare, but leaſt fit for Uſe. Naturaliſts deem the pureſt Cryſtal ro be the original Matter of all the precious Stones of the higher Claſſes, which being in a certain Degree influenced by different mineral and metalline Qualities, thence aſſume their Variety of Colour and Hardneſs, and are called by their ſeveral diſtinct Names, as will be ſhewn when we come to the precious Stones of Value.

Apyri. Sulphura.

In this Repoſitory are many Specimens of thoſe Stones that reſiſt Fire, and of the different Kinds of Sulphurs, or inflammable Minerals.

Apyri are opake rough Stones, ſo called from their reſiſting an intenſe Heat, and yielding neither Smoke nor Sparkles in the Fire. I ſhall mention ſome of the Kinds: and firſt—

Lapis Ollaris. This is a ſoft Stone, and may be cut or turned into Veſſels of different Forms.

Mica is a brittle Stone, on which, when broke, are to be ſeen ſmall white poliſhed Lamina, as in Talc. The *Mica Aurea* is frequently found in *Arabia*, *Egypt*, and other Eaſtern Parts of the World; the *Mica Argentea* in *Sileſia* and *Bohemia*, and both of them ſometimes in *England*.

Talc is a ſhining Stone, eaſily ſeparated into thin tranſparent Scales or Leaves, commonly called *Muſcovy* Glaſs. The *Romans* uſed it in their Windows; and it now often ſerves to cover miniature Paintings in Water Colours, or Crayons.

Amianthus. This is of the Claſs of the *Fibrariæ*; it is an opake browniſh Stone, compoſed of ſhort and abrupt Filaments, flexile and elaſtic, and eaſily ſeparable into Plates, or other irregular Pieces. There are ſeveral Kinds of it; and it is chiefly found in *Germany*, *France*, and *Egypt*, and one Kind often in *Yorkſhire*.

Aſbeſtos, the Cotton-ſtone, is naturally of a white or Silver Colour, and conſiſts of ſmall Fibres, of which may be made fine Threads, brittle, yet ſomewhat tractable: the Ancients had a Method of

of manufacturing it into Cloth or Paper, which would for a conſiderable Time remain unconſumed in a common Fire: it is found either encloſed in other Stones, or on the Surfaces of them. It has been ſuppoſed that this Kind of Cloth was made uſe of among the *Romans* at their Funerals, to preſerve the Aſhes of the Deceaſed unmixed, in order to their being depoſited in the Urn. On ſome late Experiments made, a Napkin of this Cloth has been found to ſuffer a very ſenſible Diminution of its Weight every Time it was put into the Fire.

Under the Title *Sulphura* are comprehended all the inflammable Minerals.

Ambers of various Kinds: This is a yellow Subſtance, more or leſs tranſparent, of a gummous Conſiſtence, a reſinous Taſte, and a Smell like Turpentine; when rubbed ſo as to be warm, it attracts light Bodies, as Straws, *&c.* and yields a Kind of Light in the Dark: it ſerves for many Uſes, being often manufactured into Heads of Canes, Toys, Cups, *&c.* It is found in the greateſt Plenty on the *Baltick* Sea along the Coaſts of *Pruſſia.*

Bitumens, Jets, and Coals, ſmooth pitchy black Stones, muſt here be noticed; and the Aſphaltus, or *Jews* Pitch.

Sulphurs, or Brimſtones, an unctious Subſtance, of various Colours, according to its Purity; when moſt ſo, it is eaſily inflammable and fuſible in Fire, and caſts a ſtrong ſuffocating Smell: It is very frequently mixed with Arſenic; and ſometimes with metalline Particles, when it is called *Marcaſite* and *Pyrites.* The *Pyrites Aureus* is often met with in great Plenty near *Banbury* in *Oxfordſhire*; but a finer Sort are found at *Cleydon*, a Village juſt by. Theſe were formerly uſed inſtead of Flints for Carbines and Piſtols. The *Pyrites Argenteus*, or Silver Marcaſite, was found in great Plenty on digging a Well at *Dedington* in *Oxfordſhire*, and ſometimes it is taken out of the Belemnites found in that Neighbourhood. A particular Sort of Marcaſite, called by the Inhabitants thereabout Crow Iron, within of a golden, but without of a darkiſh ruſty Colour, is very frequently met with at *Aſton Rowant* in *Oxfordſhire*, and another Kind at *Henley* upon *Thames*. The Pyrites is alſo often found in *Staffordſhire*.

Mineralia. Metallica.

Here are to be ſeen a large Collection of Ores from almoſt all the known Mines in the World. I ſhall not detain my Reader long on this Subject, but refer him for farther Satisfaction to the Specimens here preſerved.

Thoſe on the upper Shelves on the Left-hand conſiſt of Lead Ore; the next under them are the Silver and Gold Ores, and the Bottom Shelves contain Tin Ores.

On the Shelves on the Right-hand are firſt the Iron, then the Copper Ores, where the azure Stone, or *Lapis Lazuli*, and the Turcois, are very rare Specimens, and are to be ranked among the precious Stones.

The next Shelf contains Quickſilver and Cinnabar Ores. The others are Antimony, Biſmuth, Cobalt, and Calamin, (*Lapis Calaminaris*) called Semimetals; for theſe yield a very ſmall Regulus, or liquid Metal, which, though it can be melted again, is not by itſelf ductile, or ſo far malleable as to be of any Uſe to Manufacture. The Lapis Calaminaris is found in great Plenty on the *Men-*

dippe Hills in *Somerſetſhire*, lying near the Surface of the Earth.

In one of the Tables near the Windows on the Right-hand are a great Number and Variety of Agates, Onyxes, and Sardonyxes, rough and poliſhed; ſome of them are ſmall like Seeds, which in the Beds where they are found, meeting with proper Particles, by a natural Coalition, and aſſiſted by the Heat of the Sun in thoſe warmer Climates, encreaſe in Bulk. The *Eaſt India* Agats are much finer than thoſe of *Bohemia*, *America*, or any other Part of the World. Among the moſt curious of the Specimens are two Pendants ſet in Form of a Heart, each having by Nature delineated on it a tolerable Repreſentation of an Eclipſe, one of the Sun, the other of the Moon: their Drops are Onyxes.

The Onyx is a ſemi-tranſparent Stone of the Agate kind, (often imitated by the Lapidaries with Agate) it has various coloured Zones, but none red; and is compoſed either of a Number of flat Plates, or of a Series of Coats round a central Nucleus: the Lapidaries ſhew their Ingenuity in contriving to cut them in ſuch a Manner, as to have Figures or Hiſtories on them in Baſſo Relievo with the Ground of a different Colour: theſe Pieces of Sculpture are called *Cameos*. The Onyx is found in ſeveral Parts of the *Eaſt Indies*, in *Mexico*, *Italy*, *Bohemia*, and many Places in *Germany*: it is formed of Cryſtal debaſed with a ſmall Admixture of Earth.

The Sardonyx is of the Onyx kind, and is either zoned or tabulated; it is compoſed of the true Matter of the Onyx, but variegated with Zones or Plates of that of the red or yellow Cornelian, whence its Name: it is by the Lapidaries divided into ſeveral diſtinct Species; and for the moſt part found in thoſe Parts of the World that produce the Onyx, particularly the warmer and Eaſtern Climates.

In this Table alſo are many Specimens of the different Kinds of Jaſper, of which ſome Account has been given Page 37.

And there is a rough *Egyptian* Pebble, which is broke; on each Piece of it is a perfect Reſemblance of the Head of *Chaucer*, as he is uſually painted; this is quite the Work of Nature, not having been at all aſſiſted by Art.

Some Pieces of *Lapis Lazuli*, or azure Stone, by the Ancients called *Cyaneus* and *Cæruleum*. It is of a blue Colour, veined and ſpotted with white and yellow: it is not difficult to imitate it by Art; but the genuine good Stone ſhould be able to reſiſt Fire and Smoke, and come forth with new Luſtre; of this is made Ultramarine. It is found in Mines of Gold, Silver, and Copper, and more frequently in Pits of Marble, which laſt is that generally uſed.

We next come to a great number of Specimens of precious Stones of all Kinds, opake and tranſparent, rough and poliſhed, ſome looſe, others ſet. I ſhall give my Reader a few Remarks on the Nature of ſome of them; and begin with the

Opal, ſuppoſed to be the *Pyropus* of *Ovid*; this is the ſofteſt of all Gems, generally from the Size of a ſmall Pea to a Horſe-bean, but ſometimes larger than the Bean, and often ſmaller than the Pea: its Colour is whitiſh, or rather that of the fineſt Mother of Pearl, but ſo tranſparent that one may ſee deep into the Stone: it is not eaſy by Deſcription to give an Idea of it; for, as it is turned about, it ſhews almoſt all Colours, as yellow, red, blue, green, purple, and a milky grey. It is produced in *Egypt*, in *Arabia*, ſeveral Parts of the

Eaſt Indies, and ſometimes in *Europe*: the Oriental are the fineſt; but the *Bohemian*, nevertheleſs, very beautiful. It is often found among the Earth of Mountains, on the Banks of Rivers, and bedded in Jaſper.

Oculus Cati, the Cat's Eye, by ſome called *Aſteria*, is of the Nature of an Opal, but harder, and ſhews only two Colours, brown and white, the brown ſeeming to be the Ground, and the white playing about it in the ſame Manner the Fire Colour does in the Opal. This Stone takes a fine Poliſh, but is uſually worn in its natural State: its Form is for the moſt part that of the half of a ſmall biſected Globe, being flattiſh on one Side, round on the other. It is found in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, and ſometimes in *Europe*, and has been often ranked among the Sapphires.

Turcois. This was long thought to be a natural Gem; but it has ſince been diſcovered to be in reality the Bone of an Animal by Accident fallen into a Copper Mine, whence it derives its ſtony and mineral Qualities: it has not that fine blue Colour when firſt found, requiring ſome Art to bring it to Perfection, and when done it does not for any length of time continue, but becomes gradually green; which is the Reaſon of its not being ſo valuable as it would otherwiſe be: whilſt it holds its Colour it is indeed a moſt beautiful Stone.

Oculus Mundi is of a pale and uniform Colour, a whitiſh grey, noways varied; it is almoſt entirely opake, and does not take a good Poliſh: when put into Water for a ſmall Space of Time, it becomes conſiderably tranſparent, and takes the Colour of the yellow Cornelian, or rather Amber, that is, a very fine bright pale yellow; but it retains this Beauty only whilſt in the Water, taking when dry its natural Appearance. This ſurprizing Stone is not yet known to be produced in any Country but *China*.

We now proceed to make a few Remarks or Obſervations on the Nature of the tranſparent Gems: Theſe are not improbably ſuppoſed to take their ſeveral Tinges or Colours from the predominant Influence of ſome neighbouring Mine, communicated in the ſame Manner, that beautiful blue is to the Turcois in a Copper Mine. Theſe Gems are by the Naturaliſts, according to their Qualities and Hardneſs, diſpoſed in the following Order.

Aqua Marina, Aque Marine. This is, in all Probability, the Beryl of the Ancients; it took its modern Name from its Colour, which is a fine Sea green inclined to bluiſh, reſembling Sea Water, which it receives from the Influence of Copper and Iron Ore. When this Stone is in Perfection, it approaches to the Hardneſs of a Grenate or Garnet, but is often much ſofter: a very ſmall Degree of Heat deprives it of its Colour. It is found in the *Eaſt Indies*, particularly in the Iſland of *Ceylon*, and ſometimes in *Europe*, as in *Sileſia*, &c. Thoſe from the warmer Eaſtern Climates are much the hardeſt and fineſt.

Hyacinth, or Jacinth, is of a pale Vermilion Colour, or red with a ſmall Admixture of yellow, which Appearance it probably receives from Lead and Iron. This Stone is not near ſo hard as the Ruby or Sapphire, but much more ſo than any Sort of Cryſtal: it takes a fine Poliſh; and is brought us in the greateſt Perfection from the *Eaſt Indies*: it is alſo found in the *Weſt Indies*, and in ſome Parts of *Europe*, as *Sileſia* and *Bohemia*; thoſe from the *Eaſt* are by much the hardeſt.

Granate, or Garnet, as it is generally called, is a very beautiful Gem; the Colour is a fine bright full red with a ſmall Tinge of blue: the Influence of Gold, or Iron and Tin Ores may poſſibly be the Cauſe of its beautiful Appearance. This Stone is of a middle Degree of Hardneſs between the Sapphire and common Cryſtal: the Ladies are well acquainted with it, having of late been much worn by them in a Variety of Ornaments. It is brought from the *Eaſt Indies*, where moſt of the fineſt of our Gems are produced, and found in *Italy*, *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*.

Amethyſt is always of a purple Colour, but of many Shades, having ſometimes a bluer, at others a redder Caſt, and reaching from very near a Roſe Colour to a Violet, according as it has been influenced by Gold or Iron and Tin Ores. In the fineſt Specimens, it is of equal Value and Hardneſs with the Ruby; but this is not common. When deprived of its Colour by Fire, it wants nothing but Hardneſs to make it a perfect Imitation of the Diamond, ſo beautiful is its Luſtre.

Topaz. This is the Chryſolite of the Ancients; it is always of a pure yellow or fineſt Gold Colour, but of different Shades or Degrees, from the deepeſt Saffron down to the paleſt Amber or Straw Colour: Lead is ſuppoſed to influence it in this reſpect. The moſt valuable is equal in Hardneſs to the Ruby or Sapphire: they are ſeldom found very large; but the Great Mogul has one that weighs near 160 Carats, which is of very great Value. They are found in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, and ſometimes in *Europe*.

Emerald is of a fine green Colour, of all the different Shades from the deepeſt to the paleſt, occaſioned by ſome neighbouring Iron and Copper

Mines. This Stone loſes its Colour in Fire. The moſt beautiful and valuable are brought from the *Eaſt Indies*; but they are alſo found in *Peru*, and other Parts of *South America*, and ſometimes in *Europe*.

Sapphire is a moſt beautiful Gem of a fine blue Colour of all Shades from the deepeſt to a pale ſky blue: it owes its Colour to Copper, and may by Fire be made to have a near Reſemblance to the Diamond: the fineſt, which comes to us from the *Eaſt Indies*, are equal in Hardneſs to the Ruby; they are now and then found in *Europe*, but not very frequently, or very good.

Ruby is of a very fine red Colour, with a ſmall Admixture of purple, which increaſes its Beauty: its Colour it receives from Gold and Tin. This Stone is only found genuine in the *Eaſt Indies*, and is always before it is poliſhed of a Pebble-like Form: when in a perfect State, it is of great Beauty and Value, inferior to none but the Diamond.

The Diamond is colourleſs, the hardeſt and moſt valuable of all precious Stones: it is brought from the *Eaſt Indies*, and ſome from *Brazil*, but not ſo fine.

There are in the Table we are now treating of, a great Variety of Pearls, particularly one of a purple Colour, and another in the Form of a Bunch of Grapes; both of which are very rare and valuable Specimens.

In the Table near the other Window, among the Models of Diamonds, is that of *Pitt's* Brilliant, which was ſold to the King of *France* for 120,000 *l*. The preſent King wears it on his Hat inſtead of a Button; its Weight is 136 ¾ Carats.

A Model of a fine Roſe Diamond, weighing 139 ½ Carats, being 2 ¾ Carats more than *Pitt's* Brilliant juſt above mentioned; but, not having ſo

fine

fine a Luſtre, it is not ſo valuable. This Roſe Diamond formerly belonged to *Charles the Bold*, the laſt Duke of *Burgundy*; and when he was killed and his Army defeated in the Battle of *Nancy*, it fell into the Hands of a common Soldier, who by Accident found it on the Field of Battle; but, being ignorant of its Value, ſold it for leſs than a Crown. One of the Grand Dukes of *Tuſcany* afterwards by Purchaſe became poſſeſſed of it, and it was preſerved in the Family of *Medicis* for a long time; but at length came into the Hands of the preſent Emperor of *Germany*, who carried it to *Vienna*.

There are more Models of Diamonds in this Table; but as none of them are near ſo large as the two already mentioned, it is not at all material to be more particular on the Subject, or to inform the Reader who are the reſpective Poſſeſſors of them.

Among a great Variety of Cryſtals manufactured into Vaſes, Cups, Boxes, &c. are ſome Beads of Cryſtal, which are not without Probability ſuppoſed to have been worn by the ancient Druids in this Iſland as Ornaments for their Perſons.

Some Cryſtal Balls, which are ſaid to be uſed in cold Countries for warming the Hands, and (after being ſometime kept in a Cellar) for cooling them in hotter Climates; but this is not certain, many imagining they were deſigned for other Uſes.

Marchaſites, bright glittering Stones with a Mixture of Sulphur or Arſenic, to which they owe their Luſtre. Some Account is given of them Page 41. The *Indians* of *South America* give it the Rank of a precious Stone, and wear it in Ornaments about their Perſons. There are ſome Drops and Rings made of it.

Some Pieces of Coral finely cut in various Shapes.

In this Table is a great deal of Amber manufactured, particularly a fine Cabinet, a curious Crab, ſome Bells, Beetles, Handles for Inſtruments, &c. and ſome Pieces of Amber, in the Subſtance of which Inſects are incloſed.

We muſt next take Notice of a Peſtle, Mortar, and Plate of Egyptian Porphyry: It is to be remarked, that this is the hardeſt Stone of the opake Kind that has yet been found.

I ſhall conclude my Obſervations on the Contents of this Table, by informing the Reader, that there are a Variety of Utenſils of Agat, Jaſper, &c. ſuch as Spoons, Necklaces, Pendants, Rings, Boxes, Buttons, &c. Theſe Matters are in very great Eſteem and Uſe among the *Turks*, *Arabians*, *Greeks*, *Perſians*, *Circaſſians*, and others, Inhabitants of the Eaſtern Parts of the World.

There remains nothing more to mention in this Room, except the Collection of *Guſtavus Brander*, Eſq. which he has generouſly given to the Public. It is very curious; but conſiſts chiefly of ſuch Specimens as are likewiſe to be ſeen in the *Sloanian* Collection: I ſhall, therefore, not enlarge much on the Particulars.

In the Cabinet between the Windows are a great Variety of Specimens of Incruſtations and Petrifactions, as Shells, Corals, and other Things; in the Petrifactions the original Subſtance is entirely changed to a Stone; in the others it is only compleatly covered with a ſtony Matter, the Subſtance ſtill retaining its priſtine Qualities. There are many Springs in *England* and elſewhere which incruſt whatever is left in them, for any length of time, with a ſtony Surface; and others have a Power of making an entire Change in the Subſtance of Wood,

&c.

&c. giving it all the Properties of Stone: In ſome Places the Earth effects the ſame Thing, on whatever is buried in it.

In the two large Tables are a very curious Collection of foſſil Shells, figured Foſſils, natural and ſimple Foſſils, and particularly of Minerals: I ſhall not take up much of the Reader's Time in making any long Remarks on theſe Articles. With reſpect to the figured Foſſils and foſſil Shells, I ſhall treat of them more at large, when I come to that Part of the *Sloanian* Collection, as the foſſil Shells may there be compared with thoſe that are recent; with reſpect to the Minerals and ſimple Foſſils, they have already been noticed Page 36.

In the firſt Table I ſhall begin with a few Remarks on the foſſil Shells and figured Foſſils with which it is filled.

Anomiæ. Theſe are a Kind of foſſil Shell, very frequently found in that State, but ſeldom recent, and ſcarcely ever perfect. They reſemble a Cockle, but are beaked.

Oſtracites, petrified Oyſters of different Kinds.

Pectinites. Under this Title are various foſſil ſcollop Shells.

Ammonitæ, Snake-ſtones, frequently found in *England* and elſewhere, in the petrified State; but the recent is not yet known, ſome ſuppoſe it to be the Nautilus.

Nautiliti, Petrefactions reſembling the Nautilus. There is one very curious Specimen in this Collection. Theſe kind of Petrefactions are frequently found in the Mines in *Derbyſhire*.

Belemnites, commonly called Thunderbolts in the Parts of *England* where they are found.

Echinites, Sea Hedgehogs or Sea Eggs, the Cavities of which are entirely filled with Stone.

Echinorum Radioli, the Spines of the Sea Hedgehog petrified, generally found near them in the Earth.

Aſteriæ, Star-ſtones, are of an angular Figure reſembling a Star, having more or leſs Points or Rays.

Coralloides, ſome Specimens of foſſil Coral.

Foſſilia Univalva, foſſil Shells conſiſting of one Piece or Part.

Foſſilia Bivalva, Oyſters, *&c.* where the Fiſh lodges in a Pair of Shells.

Conchites, foſſil Cockle Shells.

Cochlites, foſſil Shells of a ſpiral Form, as Snails, *&c.*

Foſſilia Multivalva, Shells where the Fiſh extends itſelf into many different Cells.

Entomolithi, a Variety of Specimens of petrified Inſects.

Ichtyolithi, Impreſſions of Fiſh on Stone, or petrified Parts of them.

Zoolithi, Bones either preſerved in the Stone or petrified.

We muſt now proceed to the other Table, which will not take up much of our Time.

Phytolithi, Figures of Leaves and other Parts of Plants very naturally repreſented on Pebbles, and ſome Pieces of petrified Wood.

Conchyl. Gallica, a Collection of Shells picked up on the South Coaſt of *France*; they are of various Kinds.

Graptolithi, ſome Specimens of figured Marble, Slates, *&c.*

Conchyl. Hanton. A Collection of foſſil Shells found in *Hampſhire*, where they abound on the Hills.

Stalactites, Drop-ſtones, formed by Incruſtation, particularly in the Peak in *Derbyſhire*.

Gipſa, ſeveral Specimens of the Gipſum, a Kind of Stone of which is made Plaiſter of *Paris*.

Spata, Spars of various Kinds.

Cryſtalla, Cryſtalls.

Aſbeſti. *Apyri.* Under theſe Titles are depoſited the Aſbeſtus or Cotton-ſtone, of which was formerly made the incombuſtible Linen, and other Stones which can, without viſible Alteration, bear an intenſe Heat.

Marmor. *Iaſpid.* *Achat.* Some Specimens of Marble, Jaſper, and Agate.

Sal. *Sulphur.* *Bitumen.* Several Kinds of Salts and Brimſtones, together with Jet, Kennel Coal, and ſome Ambers.

Pyrit. Mundick or Marchaſite.

Semimetalla. Antimony, Biſmuth, Cobalt.

Mineræ Auri et Argenti. Gold and Silver Ores. Among them is one Piece of pure Gold in a white Stone or Spar: the others are Silver mixed with Lead.

Min. Plumbi. Specimens of Lead Ore without Mixture of Silver.

Cupri. Copper Ores, and the *Flores Veneris.*

Stanni. Tin Ores, with ſome Pieces of Block Tin.

Plumbi. Lead Ores and *Flores Saturni.*

Braſs is made by mixing a certain Quantity of the *Lapis Caliminaris* with Copper in the melting.

COLLECTIO SLOANIANA.

The Room we are now about to make our Remarks on contains a fine Collection of foſſil Shells, figured Foſſils, recent Shells, and ſome other Articles. This is not the leaſt curious Part of the Muſeum; and the recent Shells here preſerved particularly claim the Attention of the Ladies: Many of them are very ſcarce and valuable, others remarkably beautiful.

To proceed with ſome Degree of Regularity, I ſhall firſt take Notice of the Contents of the Repoſitories or Cabinets round the Room, beginning with that on which is inſcribed

Stalactites. Theſe are a Kind of Stones formed by Droppings of Water, which being impregnated with certain ſtony Particles, by Degrees petrifies, and grows to the Hardneſs of a Spar, and conſiſts of ſeveral Coats. Under this Head are comprehended all the various Kinds of Incruſtations, petrified Iſicles, Peas-ſtones, and other Kinds of Spars, that do not ſhoot from the Subſtance of the Rock, but inſenſibly encreaſe in Bulk, preſerving always a ſmooth and curious Surface. They are for the moſt part found in ſubterranean Caverns, in Grottos on the *Appenine* and *Pyrenean* Mountains, in *Derbyſhire*, and many other ſuch like Places; ſome of them reſemble Sugar Plumbs, and are called *Confetti di Tivoli.* Theſe are of the Kind of Spars called *Stalagmodiaugia.*

We muſt here add the *Ludus Helmontii*, or Waxen Veins, as they are often called. This Stone conſiſts of ſeveral Pebbles bedded in a Maſs of pure Earth which is grown to the Hardneſs of a Stone. It is to be obſerved, that the Matter which forms the Bed, and by which the Pebbles are ſo ſtrongly joined and cemented together, is of a purer Nature than the Pebbles themſelves are. This is not unfrequently found in many Parts of *England*, and is of conſiderable Value.

Under this Title are depoſited a human Skull and a Sword, both of which are compleatly covered over and incruſted with the ſame ſtony Subſtance to

a conſiderable Thickneſs, yet without loſing their Form. They were found in the *Tyber* at *Rome*.

Ætites, Eagles Stones. *Pliny* the Naturaliſt ſays, that Eagles cannot hatch their young without having one of theſe Stones in their Neſt; but, it is to be looked upon as a mere idle Fiction, the Experience of many ſucceeding Ages being far from warranting the Aſſertion.

Under this Title are claſſed all the hollow Pebbles; thoſe which particularly bear this Name have another encloſed in the Cavity of them, which may be known by their Rattling. In others is very plainly heard a Liquid, which on opening them is only found to be foul Water; this Kind is called *Enhydros*. When they have an earthy Matter inclining to the Cryſtalline in them, they take the Name of *Geodes*; and when there are in one Stone two or three Cavities, they have of late been ſometimes called *Lithozomi*.

Theſe Stones have had many other Names; as, *Eutocium*, *Echites*, *Erodialis*, *Aquileius*, and *Lapis pregnans*. Great Virtue has been by Women aſcribed to the Eagle-ſtone, it being thought by many, that, if it is worn above the Girdle, it prevents Abortion; if about the Knee, it helps Delivery: But this Virtue is ideal, and only a Conjecture formed from its being pregnant, as it were, of another Stone. Credulity and Superſtition often produce Fancies, which one is ſurpriſed to find People of Senſe and Reaſon ſometimes give way to; but ſuch is the Frailty of human Nature.

Helmintholithi. In this Claſs *Linnæus* ranks all the foſſil Shells. The Stones under this Title are ſuppoſed to have been originally a Kind of Coral, which, by being buried in the Earth for ſome conſiderable Space of Time, has at length arrived to a State of Petrifaction; but the Name imports Earth

Worm Stones, upon a Suppoſition that theſe foſſil Honeycombs, and all the other Kinds of Stones having regular ſmall Cavities both round and ſtellated like the ſubmarine Corals, might be formed by Earth Worms, which working many Paſſages through the Matter whereof the Stone was afterwards formed, occaſions thoſe Diverſifications in the Structure of them: But this is far from the Truth; for, was it ſo, all the Perforations would be round, or at leaſt approaching to a circular Figure; whereas many of them are ſtellated; and there could not be that Regularity in the Poſition of the Cavities, as is to be obſerved in theſe Stones, ſince it is not to be ſuppoſed that Earth Worms make their Paſſages in the Earth at any fixed Diſtance one from the other. Theſe Kind of Stones are generally found in the Clay Pits both here and abroad.

Our next Attention is claimed by a great Number of foſſil Shells which are preſerved in this Room; we muſt make a few Remarks on thoſe contained under each Title.

Shells, as Foſſils, are divided into three Claſſes.

1ſt, Thoſe that are found in their natural State without the Addition of any other Matter, or the Change of their Subſtance.

2dly, Thoſe that are petrified having the Shell ſtill preſerved.

3dly, Stones in the Form of Shells, but without any Remains of the Pattern Shell which occaſioned their having that Form.

The ſeveral Kinds of foſſil Shells are as numerous as thoſe that are recent, and are found in the Earth in moſt Countries of the World, and in many Parts of *England*, particularly in the Mines in *Derbyſhire*, in the Rocks at *Beresford* in *Staffordſhire*, at *Aſtonfield*, in the ſame County, and in great Abundance in *Lincolnſhire*

colnſhire and *Glouceſterſhire*, beſides many other Places. They are ſuppoſed to have been either left at the univerſal Deluge, or elſe that the Sea, which was formerly more extenſive than it is now, left thoſe Relicts behind it, on its being confined to narrower Bounds.

The foſſil Shells are ranked under the following Titles.

Cochlites, Spiral or Snail Shells of various Kinds; ſome of the Specimens have the Shell entire, whilſt others are encruſted with a ſtony Subſtance, or quite petrified; and among them are ſome Caſts of Stone formed in the Shell of a large Nautilus which has ſince periſhed, no Remains being left.

Ammonitæ, *Cornua Ammonis*, the Horns of *Jupiter Ammon*. They are generally called Snake-ſtones, and are found in moſt Parts of the Earth, but in *England* fineſt and moſt perfect. The Size of them is various, from a Quarter of an Inch to more than two Feet in Diameter, but rarely ſo large. It is a Matter of Surprize, that ſo great a Number and Variety of them ſhould be conſtantly met with in the Strata of the Earth, in Mines and other ſubterranean Places, when no ſuch Shells are to be found in their recent State; this cannot eaſily be accounted for, unleſs it be conjectured, that the Fiſh which occupies the recent Shell is an Inhabitant of the deepeſt Parts of the Ocean, and that nothing leſs than the Agitation occaſioned by the univerſal Deluge could remove it from its favourite Concealment: If that be the Caſe, it is no Wonder we find not this Shell in its recent State.

Oſtracites, petrified Sea Shells of the bivalve Kind, being plain and common Oyſters of various Sizes; ſome are found ſingle, or only a Pair of Shells; others in Cluſters, being a great Number of Shells firmly united and cemented together. A particular Kind of *Oſtracites*, with longitudinal *Striæ*, are found in the Rocks at *Beresford* in *Staffordſhire*.

Anomiæ. Theſe foſſil Shells reſemble thoſe of the Cockle, excepting that they are beaked. No Name has been given to the Fiſh that inhabits it; for the recent Shells of this Kind are ſo very rare that there is ſcarcely one to be found perfect. They are perhaps, as well as that which has given its Form to the *Cornu Ammonis*, Inhabitants of the deepeſt Parts of the Ocean; conſequently it muſt be ſome extraordinary Agitation of that great Body of Water that can bring them at all to our Knowledge in their recent State.

Thoſe of the foſſil Kind are numerous enough in many Parts of *England*, and are particularly found in great Plenty in ſome Places in *Glouceſterſhire*. Many of theſe Shells have the outward Surface ſmooth, and ſome of them have Ridges and Furrows, or are otherwiſe irregular on the Outſide.

Conchites, ſome Specimens of bivalve Shells, being foſſil Oyſters and Muſcles with circular Lines on the Outſide of the Shell. Theſe Kind of foſſil Shells are often found in the Mines in *Derbyſhire*, and in the Rocks at *Beresford* in *Staffordſhire*.

Pectinites, Foſſil Shells of the ſcollop Oyſter Kind: they have longitudinal Lines or Furrows on the exterior Surface of the Shell; they are alſo generally auriculated.

Echinites, petrified Sea Urchins or Hedgehogs. There are a great Variety of Specimens of this Kind of foſſil Shell; ſome of them are filled with Spar or Flint formed within the Shell; others have their Cavities taken up by various Kinds of earthy or ſtony Subſtances; this is for the moſt part governed by the Nature of the Place or Bed in which they

they are found. Some of the Specimens have their Surface ſmooth and even, whilſt in others it is covered with a Mixture of Excreſcences and Cavities, or diverſified with beautiful and regularly diſpoſed Lines: their Size and Form is various, according to their different Kinds. The Spines of theſe foſſil Shells are generally found near them, and of the ſame Subſtance: They abound moſt in Chalk Pits. The *Lapis Judaicus*, found in *Judea*, is of this Claſs: They are often called Olive Stones, from their bearing in Figure ſome Reſemblance to an Olive; they are very elegantly marked, and the Surface of them with Regularity covered by a great Number of Tubercles.

Belemnites, vulgarly called Thunderbolts. They are compoſed of ſeveral Cruſts of Stone encircling each other, of a conical Form, and various Sizes. They are ſuppoſed to be originally either a Part of ſome Sea Production, or a Stone formed in the Cavity of ſome Worm Shell, which being of a tender and brittle Nature, has periſhed, after giving its Form to the Stone. They are very frequently found in many Parts of *England*; and the common People have a Notion that they are always to be met with after a Thunder Storm. They are often encloſed in, or adhere to other Stones, and are moſt frequently amongſt Gravel, or in Clay; they abound in *Glouceſterſhire*, and are frequently found near *Dedington* in *Oxfordſhire*, where they ſometimes contain the Silver Marchaſite.

Aſteriæ, Star-ſtones. Theſe are ſmall ſhort angular or ſulcated Columns, between one and two Inches long, and ſeldom above a third of an Inch in Diameter: they are compoſed of ſeveral regular Joints; when ſeparated, each reſembles a radiated Star; ſome have four, others five Rays or Points, either ſharp or rounded. They are, not without Reaſon, ſuppoſed to be a Part of ſome Sea Production petrified. They are very frequently met with in many Parts of *England:* at *Cleydon* in *Oxfordſhire* they are found rather larger than common, but of a ſofter Subſtance; for, on being left a ſmall Space of Time in a ſtrong Acid, they may eaſily be ſeparated at the Joints in ſmall Plates.

The *Trochites* and *Entrochi* are nearly of the Subſtance and Size of the *Aſteriæ*, but not ſulcated; they are compoſed of a Number of round radiated Joints, reſembling in ſome meaſure ſo many ſmall Wheels. They are generally found in Strata of Clay here and abroad.

The *Aſtroites* when put into Vinegar have a Motion. They are often picked up at *Cutworth* in *Northamptonſhire*, at *Shugbury* in *Warwickſhire*, and about *Belvoir Caſtle* in *Lincolnſhire*; a ſmall Kind are found near *Laſſington* in *Glouceſterſhire.*

Ichtyolithi, petrified Parts of Fiſh. Among the Specimens are Slates of various Colours, with natural and diſtinct Marks in them repreſenting the Skeleton of ſome Fiſh, or the Parts thereof.

In the Mines in *Derbyſhire* are found the petrified Bones of many Kinds of Fiſh; ſome of them bear an exact Reſemblance to the Vertebræ of a Flounder.

Under this Title we take notice of the *Gloſſopetra*, formerly ſo called, becauſe it was imagined they were petrified Tongues; but they are in truth the Teeth of Sharks and other Fiſh, ſometimes adhering ſtrongly and partly buried in a ſtony Subſtance, at others looſe; our more modern Naturaliſts have very properly called them *Ichtyodontes*.

Here are alſo depoſited the *Bufonites*, Toadſtones. There is nothing in Nature reſembles them ſo much

as a Bone ſound in the Mouth of the Porcupine Fiſh.

Siliquaſtræ, many Specimens of the Palates of various Kinds of Fiſh—Petrified Crabs, found in great Plenty in the Iſland of *Malta*.

Zoolithi, petrified Parts of Land Animals. Among other Specimens are the Grinders of an Elephant, *&c.* In the Mines in *Derbyſhire* are found Petrifactions reſembling the Feathers of Birds.

Phytolithi, petrified Plants. Here are a Number of Pieces of Wood turned into Stone. Though this Kind of Petrifaction ſtill preſerves the Appearance of the original Wood, it ſo far acquires the Hardneſs and Conſiſtency of Stone that it may be poliſhed like Jaſper.

Under this Title are many Specimens of Slates and Pebbles having on them the perfect Figure of Fern and other Leaves; in ſome of them the Plant is immerſed, but projects from others of the Stones. Theſe Kind of Slates and Pebbles are frequently found at the Top of Coal Mines. Some of the Mines in *Somerſetſhire* have the Vein covered by a brittle kind of ſoft Slate, which they call there Wark: It is eaſily ſeparable into thin Plates, and, when divided, there is found on one of the Plates a protuberant Reſemblance of a Fern Leaf.

At *Stamſop* in *Staffordſhire* are frequently found Stones in the Form of Vegetables of various Kinds; and ſome have the exact Figure of different Sorts of Fruit, as Pears, *&c.* and many of them reſemble the Stone of an Almond.

Graptolithi, figured Slates. They are a ſoft Kind of Marble, and have by Nature delineated on them very lively Repreſentations of Shrubs, Trees, Landſcapes, Ruins, *&c.* and are found in great Quantities in ſeveral Parts of *Germany*. It is the Opinion of a great Naturaliſt, and there is a great Probability of its being the Truth, that theſe Figures are occaſioned by mineral Exhalations, which ſtaining the original ſoft Matter of which the Slate is afterwards formed, the Traces remain and continue viſible after the Slate has attained its ſtony Conſiſtence, whence that Variety of natural Pictures to be ſeen in theſe Specimens.

Terræ, Earths. Theſe are of many different Kinds, and are divided into ſimple and compound. The ſimple and fine Earth is eaſily friable, and diſſolves in a Liquid. When uſed in Medicine, the different Kinds have various Names, as *Bolus Armena*, *Armenian* Bole, vulgarly called *Bole Armoniac*; the beſt is of a paliſh red, ſoft and fattiſh to the Palate, and adheres ſtrongly to the Tongue: It is uſed as an Aſtringent and a Vulnerary. *Terra Lemnia*, *Terra Samia*, *Terra Sigillata* — Theſe are all Aſtringents and Abſorbents, but have not the Virtue of the *Bolus Armena* firſt mentioned. We muſt now add to theſe the common vegetable Earth, Boles, Clay, Marle, Ochre, and Tripoli, and they will nearly comprehend all the ſimple Earths. The compound Sorts are more or leſs impregnated with ſaline, ſulphurous, or other mineral Qualities, and have ſometimes other Mixtures.

Calculi, Stones or Balls found in the Stomach or other Parts of the Inteſtines of Animals. The largeſt are found in Horſes, and ſome of an oval Shape in the Stomachs of Camels: The Rhinoceros likewiſe ſometimes has them; and hairy Balls are often found in the Maws of Oxen. This is the Caſe of thoſe that are ſtalled to fat for the Market; the Beaſt will ſometimes, when almoſt fit for Slaughter, ſuddenly pine and loſe its Fleſh, continually licking its Hide, by which Means the Balls of Hair gather

gather in the Maw. The beſt Remedy is to turn him looſe for ſome Hours every Day in a good Paſture, by which Means he will ſoon return to his thriving Condition, and fat apace.

Under this Head are depoſited the Bezoars; they are found in the Inteſtines of an *Indian* Goat, and have been deemed of great Uſe in Medicine, but are not now ſo much in Eſteem; they are ranked among the Alexipharmics. The oriental Bezoar is moſt valuable; and of them thoſe are to be preferred that ſtrike a deep green upon a chalked Paper. It is very dear, and ſhould be a chief Ingredient in the *Gaſcoign's Powder*, to which it gives its Colour; but the expreſſed Juice of Violets has been often uſed for that Purpoſe, inſtead of the Bezoar. Nay, a certain Profeſſor of Phyſic told me ſome Years ago, that the *Gaſcoign's Powder* has been imitated by only making Balls of Pipemakers Clay mixed with Animal Gall; and many were by this Means impoſed on. When Medicines are ſo dear, they are very liable to be counterfeited.

The Stone found in the Chamoiſe, Porcupine and Monkey, are alſo ſuppoſed to have the ſame Virtues, being deemed a Kind of Bezoar; and moreover, there is attributed to them a much greater medicinal Power by many credulous People; for they have been often worn as Charms, or Preſervatives againſt Diſeaſes.

The largeſt Stone of this Kind the Author of theſe Sheets ever ſaw, or indeed heard of, to have been taken out of the Body of any Animal, is now in the Poſſeſſion of a Miller who lives at a little Village near *Bures* in *Suffolk*; it was found in the Body of a Mare which died ſoon after dropping a Foal. The Beaſt expired in ſuch Agonies, that the Owner had the Curioſity to have her opened, ed, and by that Means diſcovered this wonderful Stone. It is nearly of a globular Figure, of a browniſh Colour, and would but juſt lay in the Crown of my Hat; the Weight of it I do not recollect; its Diameter might, at a Medium, be eight or nine Inches: It was not, however, ſo heavy, as from its Size one would imagine it to be, or as a natural Stone of that Size.

What we have laſt to take notice of under this Title, are the ſeveral Specimens of Stones extracted from human Bodies, the larger from the Urine Bladder, the ſmall from the Gall Bladder, and the others were formed in the Kidneys. There are ſome which were occaſioned by the Party's ſwallowing the Stones of Cherries and other Fruits, a Cruſt of ſtony Matter firſt gathering on them, they afterwards encreaſe in Bulk, and cauſe the moſt violent Pains, not unfrequently Death itſelf. Many Remedies have been offered to the Public for this dreadful Diſorder, but none of them are to be depended on; ſome not anſwering the Purpoſe intended, others being too rough in their Operation. A proper Stone Diſſolvent would be a great Acquiſition to Medicine.

We are now come to a Part of the Muſeum which will, I imagine, particularly attract the Attention of the Ladies; I mean, the recent Shells preſerved in this Collection: But it will not be poſſible in the Compaſs of this ſmall Work, to make ſuch accurate Remarks on them as is due to the Singularity and Beauty of many that are here depoſited. I muſt recommend to my Reader to attend to the Specimens, which are very numerous, as we ſhall here only notice a few of the moſt curious under each Title. The Virtuoſi may find almoſt every Species that is now known among the Uni-

Univalves and Bivalves, the Multivalves not being yet exhibited to public View in their order; but the particularly curious may ſee many ſpecimens of them if they requeſt it of the Officers of the Houſe.

In the Remarks on this Collection of recent Shells, they will be taken in the order in which they are now depoſited under their ſeveral Titles: A ſmall deſcription of each Kind, and the Names of a few of the moſt remarkable Shells will be ſufficient to anſwer our preſent Purpoſe.

One of the large Tables contains a Part of the Univalves, or Shells conſiſting of one Piece or Part.

Echini Marini. Theſe are ſometimes called Centroniæ and Cidares. The Sea Hedge-hog or Urchin, the Sea Egg, or the Sea Cake are the Names of the different Kinds of it in *Engliſh*; moſt of them are of a globular Figure, ſometimes with, at other Times without, ſpines, beſet with a great Number of regularly ranged Tubercles, and with Apertures more or leſs in Number, as far as ſix or ſeven. Many of them are of a flat depreſſed Figure, when they are called Placentæ or Sea Cakes, and they are not unfrequently inclined to an Oval Form, when they bear the Name of Sea Eggs. When the Fiſh that inhabits this Shell is alive, it is generally armed with a great Number of Spines or Prongs, which are moveable at the Animal's Pleaſure, by means of Muſcles that communicate with the Spines through the Papillæ of the Shell: The Animal uſes theſe Spines both for its Defence and inſtead of Legs to enable it to move from Place to Place. When the Fiſh dies, theſe Spines are very apt to fall off, which diſcovers the Papillæ to which they were joined, and a great Number of regularly diſpoſed excreſcences on the outward Surface of the Shell, wherever there was a Spine, one may perceive the Shell perforated.

Among the Specimens of the Echini are the round Sea Eggs with beautiful Ranges of Tubercles; the rounded flattiſh Sea Eggs, with large Papillæ, each ſet round with ſmall Tubercles; the oval, flat, radiated, and undulated Sea Eggs without Spines; many flat Placentæ or Sea Cakes; and ſome few of the Specimens yet retain their Spines, by which may be ſeen the Manner of their Diſpoſition.

Echinorum Radioli. Many Specimens of the Spines of the different Kinds of Echini preſerved in their recent State as they drop from the Shell; they differ in Length and Thickneſs, ſome of them being very ſmall and ſharp, others large and obtuſe.

Patellæ Limpet Shells; theſe are of a gibbous Shape, the Apex or Summit of the Shell is ſometimes whole, at others perforated; not unfrequently ſharp pointed, often obtuſe: The Fiſh adheres very firmly to the Rocks, and is covered by one of theſe Shells: Some of the Specimens here preſerved are very curious; many have circular Ridges, others are radiated, and in ſome half the Circumference is dentated, not unlike the Wheel of a Watch. They are chiefly found in the warmer Climates, particularly the *Eaſt Indies* and *South America.*

Aures Marinæ Sea Ears, commonly called the Ear Shell: This is of a broad and flattiſh Figure inclining to oval, almoſt ſpiral at one Extremity, and has an Aperture almoſt as large as the Shell, round the Edge of which are more or leſs perforations, and the Marks of others that do not go quite through the Shell; the Fiſh that inhabits it is a

Limax: This is no uncommon Shell; it is therefore needleſs to enlarge on it, the Specimens exhibited will give the Reader a ſufficient Idea of it.

Cochleæ Sea, Land, and freſh Water Snails; theſe are a ſpiral Shell, with a depreſſed Clavicle, are umbilicated and have a Surface ſometimes ſmooth, but more frequently furrowed or covered with Tubercles; the Mouth of this Kind of Shell is circular. Among the Specimens under this Title are, the Belted Snail, the Ribbon Snail, the Cornu Ammonis Cochlea, ſome very curious Snails, whoſe ſpiral Turns are reverſed, and others are dentated; and in a few the ſpiral Turns of the Shell are in Part covered by the laſt Volution.

Neritæ are a Kind of ſemicircular mouthed (ſemilunaris) Cochlea, often dentated; ſome have exerted Apices, others depreſſed, and many of them are umbilicated; they generally inhabit Caverns on the Sides of Rocks where the Fiſh ſtick faſt to the Stone. Of the Specimens ſome are faſciated, others reticulated, and in Colour various, as white, green, black, and yellow: Among them are many that are called Bead Shells, and others Pea Shells.

Trochi, Top Shells, ſo called from ſome ſmall Reſemblance they bear to a Boy's Top. They are a Kind of Cochlea, ſomewhat approaching to the Form of a Cone, but the Summit ſometimes more depreſſed, and they are not unfrequently dentated; the Inſide of the Shell is of a moſt beautiful Mother of Pearl Colour; ſome are rough, others ſmooth, faſciated, or wavy; of all which there are Specimens, as well as of the prickly Trochus or Spur Shell from the *Eaſt Indies*, and many others.

Buccina, Trumpet Shells. This Kind of Shell reſembles in Form the Trumpet, as it is repreſented in old Sculptures and Paintings: It is a ſpiral

Shell with a wide Belly, and a large, broad, and elongated Mouth, of an oval Figure, with a crooked Beak; the ſpiral Volutions of this Shell differ in Number, being ſometimes ſix, at others ten or twelve, and one Kind has the Volutions reverſed.

Strombi. Theſe are a Kind of Turbines, the Tower of Babel, the Mitre Shell, the Spindle, and ſome others are ranked under this Title; but they are ſeldom by the Naturaliſts mentioned as a diſtinct Kind.

Turbines, Screw Shells: This kind has a long, wide, and depreſſed Mouth, often approaching to a circular Form, ſometimes dentated, at others not; it grows narrow towards the Baſe, is auriculated, and terminates in a very long and ſharp Point; but the Form of the different Kinds of Turbo differs in ſome Reſpects. The moſt curious Specimens under this Title, and worthy Obſervation, are the Needle Shell, the Screw Shell particularly ſo called, the Ribbon Turbo, the narrow ſpired Turbo, and others that are variegated with Tubercles, and ſtriated Lines of different Colours; but what more eſpecially merits Attention among theſe Shells, is the Wendel Trap, ſo named by the *Dutch*, who find it in their Spice Iſlands; it is often ſold for ſixteen and twenty Guineas, and ſometimes more: In *England* it is called the Royal Stair Caſe.

Murices. The Murex is a ſulcated Shell, beſet with ſmall Spines and Tubercles, with a rough Clavicle, exerted near the Summit in moſt Kinds, in others depreſſed; the Mouth is long and always expanded, ſometimes dentated; in many the Lip is digitated, in others elated, folded, or jagged; the Columella is ſometimes rough, at others ſmooth: Under this Title are to be ſeen the Muſick Shell, the

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nder this Title are to [illegible] the [illegible] Shell.

the ribbed Muſick Shell, the brown Murex with many Spines, the Turban, the Helmet, a Variety of yellow Shells, and many Spider Shells: The Fiſh that inhabits this Kind of Shell, furniſhed the ancient Greeks and Romans with that curious Dye, which was in ſuch high Eſtimation among them. We muſt now conduct the Reader to the other Table, which contains the Remainder of the Shells.

Purpuræ. This Kind of Shell is jagged, and beſet all over with Tubercles, Spines, Umbo's or Striæ; the Mouth or Aperture is ſmall, and approaching to a circular Figure; the Tail is ſhort, and the Baſe uſually runs out into a long Beak: This is a very beautiful Species. Among the Specimens are the Woodcock Shell, the thorny or prickly Woodcock, the Endive Shell, the Caltrop Shell, and many others. The Spines of the Purpuræ differ, being more or leſs ſharp, and in Number various; both this Kind and the Murex are found in great Plenty in the Gulph of *Tarentum*.

Dolia, Tun Shells. Theſe have a globoſe or round Belly, a lax Aperture, or Mouth ſometimes ſmooth, at others dentated; the Clavicle is either very little umbonated or depreſſed; the Columella in ſome Species ſmooth, in others wrinkled; and the outward Surface is always variouſly ſulcated, therein differing from the Bulla. Among the Specimens, thoſe moſt worthy Notice are the Ethiopian Crown, the ſeveral Kinds of harp Shells, the variegated ribbed Tun Shell, ſome Perſian Shells, and many others, which it would take up too much Room particularly to mention.

Bulla, Boat Shells. They are a Kind of *Dolia*, but differ from them in that their Surface is ſmooth, whereas the *Dolia* are always ſulcated; the ſpiral

Volutions of this Shell in ſome Kinds are not contiguous near the Clavicle, and are not unfrequently armed there with Spines. The Gondola Shells, the Perſian Crowns, and many Shells that reſemble Figs and other Fruit, are depoſited under this Title. The Bulla are not always by the Naturaliſts ranked as diſtinct Species of Shells, being not unfrequently confounded with the Dolia.

Rhombi, Olive Shells. This Shell is often ranked among the Volutæ; but it differs from it, in that the Voluta is of a conic Figure, whereas this Kind is nearly of an equal Size at both Ends: It is of an oblong cylindric Figure, an oblong Mouth or Aperture, and the Clavicle is not unfrequently ſeperated from the Body of the Shell by a Circle; the Columella in ſome ſmooth, in others rough. Some of the Shells of this Kind are called Stampers.

Volutæ, Volutes. This and the kind laſt mentioned are often ranked under the ſame Title. The Voluta is of a conic Figure, has an oblong Mouth or Aperture, the Clavicle ſometimes erect, often depreſſed, in ſome Specimens coronated at the Top. One of the Extremities of this Shell is of a pyramidical Figure, the other formed into high Ribs which conſtitute a depreſſed Clavicle, or a dentated Crown; the Head is ſeparated from the Body of the Shell by a high Rib. Among the Specimens, are the Admiral, Vice Admiral, Tyger Shells, Hebrew Letters, the Onyx Shell, many coronated Volutes, and ſeveral kind of Leopard Shells.

Porcellanæ, Porcellain Shells. The Porcellana is of a conglogated oblong gibboſe or umbonated Form, and has for a Mouth, or Aperture, a long and narrow Slit, dentated on each Side. A few of the

the moſt curious of this Kind are, the Arabian Letter Shell, the Map Shell, the Argus, and Falſe Argus, the Tortoiſe Porcellain, the Beetle, the *Chineſe* and Boat Porcellains. The common Cowries, or Guinea Money, come under this Title.

Nautili, Sailor Shells. The *French* call this Kind *Le Voilier*. It has been conjectured that Men firſt learned the Uſe of Sails from the little Fiſh that inhabits it. It often ſwims on the Surface of the Sea, throwing out a Membrane that ſerves it inſtead of a Sail; and it has other Parts which it uſes as Oars and a Rudder. It is a ſpiral Shell, with a large and roundiſh Aperture; the laſt Volution is remarkably large in proportion to the reſt, otherwiſe not unlike ſome Kind of Snails that have depreſſed Clavicles. The whole Shell is by Partitions divided into ſeveral Chambers, which communicate one with the other by Means of a ſmall Pipe in each Partition. Among the Specimens, one of the Shells is cut vertically in ſuch a Manner as to diſcover the different Concamerations. Worth obſerving are the ſmall thin Nautilus, the Paper Nautilus from the *Mediterranean*, and ſome from the *Eaſt Indies* in Size various, many in their natural State, others poliſhed. It has been conjectured that the *Cornu Ammonis*, deſcribed among the foſſil Shells, takes its Shape from ſome Species of the Nautilus; but this is far from being aſcertained.

Dentalia, Tooth Shells. This is a ſhelly Tube reſembling the Tuſk of an Elephant, or the Horn of ſome Animal which is a little bent: ſome of them are ſmooth, others ſtricated; the ſmooth Kind are white, and not unfrequently tipped with red; the others ſome white, others green. The common Tooth Shell, the Dog Tooth Shell, and others are to be ſeen among the Specimens.

Vermicularia, Worm-ſhells. These are of a very irregular Shape, and are nothing but a kind of teſtaceous Covering the Sea Worms inhabit. They are generally found in Cluſters, often ſticking to the Bottom of Ships after a long Voyage.

We are now come to a Concluſion of our ſmall Remarks on the Univalves, and muſt in a regular Progreſſion proceed to take Notice of the Bivalves, with which the Remainder of this Table is filled: As to the Multivalves, we ſhall paſs them over, as they are not yet exhibited.

Oſtrea, Oyſters. This Shell conſiſts of two Parts joined together by a Hinge, being a ſtrong Membrane; one of the Parts of the Shell is moſt frequently flat, the other moderately globular, and have circular Striæ; but their general Form is various, in the ſeveral Kinds. There are here preſerved a great Variety of the ſcarcer Sorts; among the reſt, the Thorny Oyſter, the Prickly Oyſter, the Hammer and Saddle Oyſters, of which ſome have the Valves joined in a Manner more particularly reſembling a Hinge. There are alſo ſome Specimens of tranſparent round flat Oyſters, uſed in ſome Part of the *Eaſt Indies* inſtead of Glaſs.

Pectines, Scollop Shells. They are of a flatted Shape, and the Valve ſhut cloſe in all Parts. They differ from the Oyſter in that they are auriculated, and are ſtriated in the Manner of a Comb, longitudinally. The moſt curious of this Kind are the Mantle Scollops of various Colours, particularly the Ducal Mantle, the Marbled Scollop, the Coral Scollop, and others.

Cardia, Heart-ſhells. Both the Valves of this Shell are convex, and they are not auriculated, often confounded with the Pectines. Venus's Heart, the Noah's Ark, the Ox Heart, Human Heart, thorny

thorny Hearts and ſpeckled Heart Shells, are the moſt curious among them.

Chamæ. This Kind is for the moſt Part ſmooth, though in ſome Places a little rugoſe; the Valves are equal, elate and convex, and the Mouth gapes, being cloſed in ſome Places, not in others; it has longitudinal Furrows, and very deep, ſometimes is armed with Spines; it is of a rounder Figure than the Tellina, and thicker. The Concha Veneris, uſed by the Ancients to form Baſſo Relievos with different coloured Grounds, in the ſame Manner our Lapidaries exerciſe their Ingenuity on Onyxes, was of this Kind. The Roman Mantle, the Arabian Shell, the yellow Chama, the Baſket Shell, and the reticulated white Chama, are curious.

Tellinæ. Theſe are a Kind of beautiful Muſcles, common enough in Italy, particularly about Rome; their Form inclines to an Oval, and the Shell thin. For the moſt part when they are ſeen in Muſeums, the outer Coat is taken off, which occaſions their having that ſplendid Appearance; ſome ſuch are to be ſeen in this Collection, and others in their natural State. The flat Tellina with white Faſciæ, the broad flat Tellina from the *Weſt Indies*, the narrow Tellina, and others, are worthy to be preſerved.

Muſculi, Muſcles of the ſmaller Sizes. Some of the Specimens have Pearls fixed to the Inſide of the Shell, occaſioned by its having been by ſome Means or other accidentally injured.

We have now done with the Tables of Shells; if the Remarks that are made on them are thought too conciſe, it muſt be conſidered that they could not be treated of more at large without ſwelling theſe Sheets to a larger Size than the Author intends they ſhall extend to. Of the many Readers which he hopes to have, moſt of them will, no doubt, think that Part of the Collection which particularly ſuits his Taſte and engages his Attention, too ſlightly treated of. But it is impoſſible to pleaſe every one. Such muſt with Patience wait till the general Account of the Muſeum is publiſhed at large by the Officers of the Houſe. Their Curioſity will then be fully ſatisfied; as, the Abilities of the Authors conſidered, the Catalogue will doubtleſs be ſuch, as to merit the particular Attention and Encouragement of the Public.

The Reader muſt now be directed to the firſt of the ſmall Tables, which contains a Number of Handles for Daggers, Knives and Forks; ſome Seals, Heads of Canes, or walking Sticks, and the Hilt of a Sword. Theſe are all made either of Agate, Mocoe Stone, Onyx, Cornelian, Jaſper, Bloodſtone, or Nephritic Stone, *&c.* There are alſo ſome Turkiſh and Perſian Daggers, ſuch as it was formerly cuſtomary for them to wear at their Girdles, and ſome Knives with the Blades inlaid with Gold. This has been by certain credulous People thought to have been changed from the Iron by ſome Alchymiſt who poſſeſſed the much talked of Secret of the Philoſopher's Stone.

In the other ſmall Table in this Room are preſerved a great Number and Variety of Cups, Diſhes, Boxes, *&c.* made of Agate, Mocoe Stone, Cornelian, and Jaſpers. They differ much one from the other as well in Form as Colour.

There is very little more to be noticed in this Part of the Collection, if we except a Set of Figures repreſenting Mines, in the ordinary Dreſſes they wear, in *Bohemia*, *Saxony*, and other Parts of *Germany*. With them are to be ſeen the Tools they uſe in their Work; and there is alſo a View of a

Mine,

Mine, ſhewing their Huts, Ladders, *&c.* The Crucifixes belong to them, as being commonly ſeen about the Entrance of Mines that are ſituated in thoſe Places where the *Roman Catholic* Religion prevails. But neither the Crucifixes, the View of the Mine, or the Miners, are ſo curious as to merit any particular Attention; eſpecially in a Muſeum where there are ſuch a Number of Articles that are ſo much more worthy of Remark.

We ſhall finiſh what we have to ſay of this Room, by directing the Reader to the Tuſks of an Elephant, one tolerably perfect, the other half periſhed, and ſome other Bones of this large Animal. Theſe are all ſaid to have been found in a certain Place near *Gray's Inn Lane*, very deep in the Ground. It is not improbably ſuppoſed to have been the Remains of one that was brought over here in the Time that the *Romans* were Maſters of *Britain*.

COLLECTIO SLOANIANA.

The Reader will now prepare himſelf for the Remarks that are to be made on the Contents of the next Room, which are no leſs curious and worthy of Notice than thoſe we have already gone through. To begin with the Repoſitories, or Cabinets, the firſt we meet with are

Vegetabilia. Fructus. Ligna.

Under theſe Titles are comprehended a great Variety of foreign Fruits, different Kinds of aromatic and other curious Woods, many Sorts of Gum, Barks, and a numerous Train of other vegetable Productions. We ſhall firſt direct the Reader to the Scythian Lamb, otherwiſe called Baromez,

romez, Barometz, or Baranetz. It is the Root of a Plant much like Fern that grows in *Muſcovy*. It is ſaid that the Nature of it is ſuch, that it will ſuffer no Plant whatever to thrive near it. Its Root is covered by a ſort of Down reſembling Wool, and there are Shoots, or Fibres, which ſerve well enough to repreſent the Legs and Horns of the vegetable Animal. A very little Help of the Imagination makes it altogether a tolerable Lamb. Many ſtrange Qualities have been given to this Production, and as ſtrange Stories told of it; ſome having given it a Skin like a real Lamb, but of a much ſuperior Value; others have ſaid that Wolves delighted to feed on it, beſides many more Fictions too tedious to take notice of here; inſomuch that many were inclined to believe there was no ſuch Thing in Nature.

There are many Specimens of the various Kinds of the Apocynum, or Silk Graſs, common in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, where they apply it to many Uſes. The different Kinds of Cotton are here to be ſeen as it grows in the *Indies*, ſome of it burſting from the Pod.

A great Number and Variety of Calabaſhes, of which the *Indians* of *America* make many of their houſehold Utenſils; ſome Sea Coccoons and Sope Berries. Theſe laſt are the Fruit of a Tree growing in ſome of the *Weſt India* Iſlands, and *Africa*, the Pulp of which has all the Qualities of Sope.

Echino Melocactos, by *Linnæus* called *Cactus*, the Turkiſh Cap, or Thiſtly Melon. There are many Kinds of this Plant, which is extremely curious; they commonly grow on the ſteep Sides of Rocks in the warmeſt Parts of *America*, their Root ſhooting deep into the Fiſſures of the Rock, requiring very little Earth to nouriſh them. Several Sorts of Spices and Drugs, *&c.* as Cloves, which are the Fruit

of

of a large Tree, having Leaves like the Laurel; it grows in the *Molucca* Iſlands: the Oyl extracted from them is often preſcribed in Medicine. Pepper, as growing on the Branches; it is brought from *Malabar*, *Sumatra*, *Mocho*, and other Parts of the *Eaſt Indies.* The Black Pepper grows upon a weak climbing Plant, with large oval pointed Leaves; that which produces the Long Pepper, is not very different, and grows in the ſame Places. Pimento, or *Jamaica* Pepper, grows on a Plant not unlike that which produces the Clove, but not ſo large. Nutmegs grow in the Iſland of *Banda* in the *Eaſt Indies*, and in ſome few other Places, on a Tree about the Size of a large Standard Apricot, which bear a Fruit not unlike it in Shape and Size: its Leaf is like the Almond, but not ſerrated; the Nutmeg is contained within the Pulp of the Fruit, and the Mace cleaves cloſe to the Shell of it. Cardamoms are a Seed brought us from *Java*, *Malabar*, and other Parts of the *Eaſt Indies.* Tamarinds are brought to us from both the *Indies*, and are the Fruit of a large Tree of the Palm Kind; they make a pleaſant Sweatmeat, and very wholeſome.

Beans of different Kinds, Colours, and Sizes. The Anacardium, *Orientale & Occidentale*; the Malacca Bean, and Caſhew Nut; the firſt comes from the *Eaſt Indies*, is encloſed in two Skins, between which is a ſtrong cauſtic Oyl; the Kernel is pleaſant to the Taſte. The other is in Shape like a Windſor Bean, with two Skins encloſing the ſame Kind of Oyl and a Kernel; it is brought from *Jamaica.* Heads and Fruits of Palm Trees.

Here are alſo ſome Tea Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, Acacia, Coffee Berries, which laſt is the Fruit of a kind of Jeſſamine, with a Leaf like a Cheſnut, and a white ſweet Flower: It grows in *Arabia* and the *Weſt*

Weſt Indies. Some Specimens of Millet, Guinea Corn, and Maize. But we muſt particularly take Notice of the Bark Lace. The Tree that produces it is called *Logetto*, or the Bark Tree, the inner Bark of which conſiſts of Fibres diſpoſed in a reticular Figure, and bears ſome Reſemblance to Lace. It is often, by curious People, made up into Ruffles, *&c.* There is preſerved here a kind of Shirt or Garment of it, being the entire inner Bark taken off the Body of one of theſe Trees.

We now come to ſome Roots, of which there are many Specimens; as Ginſeng, which is now in high Eſtimation in *China* and *Japan*, being deemed an excellent Cephalic, and good for the Spirits and Nerves; it uſed formerly to be ſold for its Weight in Gold in *Europe*, and is yet very dear in the *Indies*, but not much valued here: The *Chineſe* do not eſteem that which grows in *America*, valuing only their own. Rattle Snake Root, Contrayerva, and others. And there are a great Variety of Gums, as Gum Elemi, Galbanum, Copal, Styrax, *&c.* and ſome aromatic and other foreign Woods. Camphor, the Wood from which the Gum or Roſin of this Name is extracted; it grows in *China*, and ſome other Parts of the *Eaſt Indies*. The Benzoin, which alſo produces a Gum, and many others.

Spongiæ. In the Repoſitory under this Title are a great Number of Specimens of the different kinds of Spunge, ſome very large. They are a Sea Production, and have been long ranked among the Number of Vegetables that the Sea produces, but how properly is not yet by our modern Naturaliſts abſolutely determined.

The Repoſitories that follow contain the different kinds of Coral under their ſeveral Titles. It would take up too much Room to enlarge much

on them; we ſhall, however, proceed to give the Inſcriptions, and a few Words upon each Sort. The firſt that preſents itſelf is

Keratophyta. This Title comprehends the ſeveral kinds of black Coral; the Specimens here preſerved conſiſt of Sea Fans, Sea Willows, Sea Firs, and others of the like Sort, having their Names given them from a faint Reſemblance they bear to thoſe Things.

Corallia. All the different kinds of Coral have, till of late, been ranked in the vegetable Kingdom, being thought to be Sea Plants; but Mr. *Ellis* has publiſhed a Work, in which he endeavours to prove that they are of the animal Kind: The Matter, however, is not yet quite ſettled among the Naturaliſts. Under this general Head are ſome Specimens of Coral faſtened to Pieces of Ships, on Bottles, Pieces of Coin, *&c.* in the ſame Manner that Barnacles faſten themſelves to a Log of Wood; and alſo ſome of the black Coral.

Madrepora comprehends all the Corals that have ſtellated Perforations. The Species of the Madrepora are by the Naturaliſts made very numerous. In this Repoſitory are ſeveral Brainſtones, Sea Muſhrooms, and many other Specimens, ſome white, and others of a red or pink Colour.

Millepora. All the Corals that have Perforations which are neither ſtellated nor radiated, are ranked in this Claſs. The Specimens conſiſt of many branched Corals, ſome large and very curious.

Eſchara. Under this Title are depoſited a Species of Coral, ſome of which reſembles woven Cloth, or the Leaf of a Tree, others Network. They conſiſt of the common retiporous Eſchara, the foliaceous retiporous Eſchara, and others, ſome of them very large.

Tubularia. This Species is by *Linnæus* called *Tubipora.* It is generally of a purple Colour; and is compoſed of many hollow Tubes or Pipes of Coral iſſuing from the ſame Stock. The Specimens of it are curious, varying in Colour.

After having made theſe ſhort Remarks on the Nature of the ſeveral Kinds of Coral, it will not be amiſs to mention four Tables of Sea Productions chiefly of the Coral Kind, diſpoſed in their ſeveral Claſſes in the Form of Landſcapes. They are the Gift of Mr. *Ellis*, who, as the Reader has already been informed, has wrote on the Subject. There being in each of theſe Tables a ſhort Account of the Contents, it is quite unneceſſary to be more particular in this Place.

Nidi Inſectorum, Neſts of Inſects. An Enquiry into this Part of Natural Hiſtory is very amuſing and entertaining, ſo great is the Variety contained in it; for not only every diſtinct Claſs of Inſects has a Manner peculiar to itſelf to preſerve and continue the Species, but every diſtinguiſhed Part of each Claſs varies in this particular, yet all of them follow the invariable Law that God and Nature has taught them; aſſiſted by an Inſtinct which Man, with all his boaſted Reaſon, cannot with any Propriety account for. For Inſtance, the Waſps do not all make their Neſts alike; ſome are very large, as a Kind of *American* Waſp, ſeveral of which Neſts are here depoſited; another, which comes from *Newfoundland*, reſembles a Roſe; and thoſe made by a kind of black Waſp are entirely covered with Clay; yet all theſe differ from the common Waſp's Neſt. There are many other Varieties in the Work of this Inſect; but it would take up too much time to enlarge more on the Subject, eſpecially as what has been already ſaid will be ſufficient to give the intelligent

intelligent Reader a perfect Idea of the Author's Meaning. The Study of Natural Hiſtory muſt always greatly conduce to the Honour of God; it ought, therefore, on all hands to be properly encouraged.

There are a great Variety of Specimens preſerved of the Neſts of different Inſects, too many to take particular Notice of here; it will be ſufficient, therefore, to mention a few only to the Reader. Beſides the Waſps Neſts, there is a large Hornet's Neſt, many Neſts of Spiders, ſome Humble Bees Cells, Ants Neſts of various Kinds and from different Parts of the World. But what is moſt worthy of Remark under this Head, is a very curious Spider's Neſt brought from the *Weſt Indies*, to which the Inſect has with great natural Skill and Ingenuity contrived a Valve or Trap-door to ſecure the Entrance, thereby defending its Progeny from the Attack of ſome Enemy of the Species.

Nidi Avium, Neſts of Birds. This Title affords as great a Variety as the laſt, and for the ſame Reaſons. It is impoſſible to attempt noticing all the Neſts that are here preſerved as Specimens; they are both numerous and curious; it will be ſufficient to point out to the Reader a few moſt deſerving Attention, and even of thoſe little muſt be ſaid. The hanging Neſts claim our firſt Regard; which are made by Birds, Inhabitants of both the *Indies*; they hang by a ſlender Filament to a ſmall Twig of a Tree, and are by that Means put out of the Reach of any Enemy of the quadruped or reptile Kind. Theſe Neſts are chiefly made of a ſort of Graſs without, diſpoſed in the Form of a Net, and lined with different Kinds of ſoft Subſtances within; but there are Birds in *Siberia* that make hanging Neſts of a very curious Structure of

Spiders Webs. The Neſts of the various Sorts of Humming Birds are pretty, particularly one on which a very beautiful Bird is ſitting. The King Fiſher's Neſt, and that of the Tom Tit, are not unworthy of Remark, eſpecially being the Produce of our own Country. But there is a Neſt brought from *Cambodia*, and other Parts of the *Eaſt Indies*, about the Size of a Gooſe's Egg, and in Subſtance not unlike Iſinglaſs; being diſſolved in Water, it makes a fine Soup, whence it is generally called the Soup Neſt: It is made by a ſmall *Indian* Swallow of a delicate Taſte. Theſe Birds are ſeen at certain Seaſons of the Year in vaſt Multitudes on the Sea Coaſts, where in the Clefts of the Rocks they build their Neſts of an hemiſpherical Form, making them of a ſpumous Matter which they find on the Sea Shore. There is only one kind of Neſt more to be mentioned, and we have done with this Title; it is brought from both the *Indies*, and covered with Leaves, which the Birds are ſaid to ſow together with their Beaks; whence they have the Name of Taylor Birds.

Having given this ſhort Account of the Neſts of ſuch Kinds of Birds as are generally deemed moſt curious and meriting Attention, we are naturally brought to the next Repoſitory.

Ova, Eggs. Theſe are very numerous: Let it be thought ſufficient, therefore, that the Reader be informed, that among others, there are Specimens of the Eggs of the Oſtrich, the Caſſoware, Owls and Eagles of various Kinds, Penguins, Cormorants, Maccaws, ſome Parrots Eggs, thoſe of the *China* Pheaſant, King Fiſher, Miſcle Birds, and ſome remarkable blue Eggs from *Virginia*. There are alſo, a ſmall Egg contained within another, very curious; ſome that have irregular furrowed Surfaces,

faces, and an Egg on which is neatly and whimſically rivetted a ſmall Horſe Shoe. Beſides theſe Eggs of Birds, are ſome Specimens of thoſe of Crocodiles, 'Guanas, Lizards, Turtles, and Tortoiſes.

Stellæ Marinæ, Star Fiſh. Thoſe of the ſmaller Kind are called on our Coaſts, where they abound, Five Fingers. Some of the Specimens are very large, the Number of their Points or Rays being various. The reticulated Star Fiſh, called *Meduſa's Head*, is very curious; the Fiſh, when alive and in its natural Element, ſpreads abroad a great Number of Fibres, which extend to a large Compaſs, and in Figure bear no diſtant Reſemblance to a Net, being perhaps intended for the ſame Uſe, to catch its Prey.

Cruſtacea. Under this Title are depoſited a Variety of Crabs of different Kinds, Colours, and Countries; ſome Lobſters, Sea Locuſts, Prawns, Shrimps, the black Crab from *Jamaica*, and others from the *East Indies* finely variegated in Colour; but what really moſt demands Regard, is an extraordinary large Claw of a Lobſter.

Teſtacea, A Number of large Sea Shells, as Helmets, Buccina, *&c.* In the upper Part of this Repoſitory is a Log of Wood with a great Number of Barnacles ſticking to it. It was the Opinion of ſome of our old Naturaliſts, they were produced on a Tree that grows on the Sea Shore in the North of *Scotland*; that after a certain Time the Shell opened and dropped its Contents into the Sea, and that it there became a Bird called the Barnacle, or Solan Gooſe, or, as they ſometimes named it, the Vegetable Gooſe: But the Error of their Conjectures has long been diſcovered; the Barnacle is found to be a Shell Fiſh, which might fix itſelf to thoſe Branches of Trees that chanced to be under

Water; and the Solan Gooſe is now known to breed like other Water Fowls in the Northern Climates. It was once thought that *Jamaica* produced a Tree which bore Oyſters, a Miſtake of the like kind with that already mentioned. We ſhould be ſlow in giving Credit to whatever appears to be out of the natural Courſe of Things.

Under this Title is to be ſeen, the Soldier, or Hermit Crab, from *Jamaica*. The Inſtinct of this little Animal is ſurprizing; it is of the Crab kind, but not ſatisfied with the cruſtaceous Covering Nature has given it, it ſeizes the firſt unoccupied Shell it meets with, proper for its Purpoſe, (ſome have ſaid that it will even drive the Fiſh out of it) and fixing itſelf firmly in it, drags it about as long as it lives, unleſs it ſhould find another more to its Mind.

There are in this Room two Specimens of Fern of a very particular Kind; it is produced in the Iſland of *St. Helena*, and in ſome Parts of *South America*; it grows very frequently to the Size of tolerable large Timber, and is ſometimes applied to the Uſes for which Timber is valuable.

Over the Repoſitories are diſpoſed in Order, a great Number of Sea Productions, of the Coral Kind, as Sea Fans, Sea Willows, *&c.* and ſome large Shells, as Conchs, Buccina, *&c.* together with a few of that Kind called *Pinna Marina*, which are a very large Species of Muſcle, found only in the Sea, chiefly in the *Mediterranean*.

There are three ſmall Tables which we muſt not paſs over in Silence. The firſt contains ſome Shells finely poliſhed and carved in emboſſed Work; the Figures on them are lively, and they are upon the whole remarkably elegant and beautiful, having greatly the Appearance of Mother of Pearl.

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Some Cameos cut in Shells, and many more in Onyxes, Sardonyxes, Cryſtals, Hyacinths, and other precious Stones.

Some Intaglios in Jaſpers, *&c.*

Several Rings ſet with Cameos, others with Intaglios of the Stones above mentioned; and many antique Rings and Seals, and ſome Beads made of carved Fruit Stones.

In the ſecond of the ſmall Tables are preſerved ſeveral very curious Models, finely executed by *Simons*, the famous Engraver.

A ſmall Half-length of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, neatly carved in Wood in Relievo.

Many Impreſſions taken in Glaſs Paſte from antique Seals.

A Number of Impreſſions taken in Sulphur from the Seals, Gems, and carved Stones in the King of *France's* Cabinet. They are a very curious Collection, the Subjects chiefly hiſtorical.

The third ſmall Table is entirely filled with the Remainder of the Impreſſions from the King of *France's* Cabinet.

The Reader muſt now be conducted to the firſt of the large Tables, which contains a great Number of Inſects of various Kinds; thoſe that firſt occur, are ſuch as have moveable cruſtaceous Shields to guard their Wings.

Scarabæi, Beetles. But very little will be ſaid on the Subject of the Inſects; they are ſo numerous, that it would too much extend theſe Sheets: We ſhall, however, direct the Reader to ſome of the curious Specimens. Under this Title he will find the Elephant Beetle, the Rhinoceros Beetle, found in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, the *Cervus Volans*, or Stag Beetle, ſometimes ſeen in ſome Parts of *England*, the Unicorn Beetle, and many others.

Dermeſtes, Wood Beetles. Theſe are a Kind of Scarabæus, but generally ſmaller. Among the Specimens are the ſpotted winged black Dermeſtis, the red legged black, and the hairy Dermeſtis.

Caſſidæ, A ſmall Species of the Scarabæus, with the Head leſs prominent and viſible than in either of the former. The Tortoiſe Caſſida, the ſeveral Kinds of black Caſſidæ with more or leſs Striæ on the outward Wings, and the green Caſſida found in Gardens are to be looked for under this Title.

Coccinellæ, Specimens of Lady Birds, or Lady Cows, as they are often called, variegated, and properly diſtinguiſhed.

Chryſomelæ, a ſmall Beetle with beaded Antennæ, Some of them are of a blackiſh Colour variouſly ſpotted or ſtriated, others green, yellowiſh, or entirely brown.

Curculiones, A Kind of Beetle with Antennæ projecting from the End of a Trunk, or Proboſcis. The common brown, the ſhining brown, the purple and black Curculiones are of this Claſs.

Cerambices. Theſe are a Beetle with very long ſlender-jointed Antennæ generally hanging over the Back: They are of various Colours, as grey, black, brown, and ſome of a very beautiful violet Colour. The Capricorn Beetle is a curious Specimen.

Lepturæ are a ſort of Beetles bearing no diſtant Reſemblance to the laſt Kind. They are black, Copper-coloured, red, *&c.*

Ditiſci, Water Beetles, have ſetaceous Antennæ, and their Feet formed for ſwimming. The common Water Beetle, the large black Water Beetle, the brown Water Beetle with prominent Eyes, the ſmall brown Water Beetle, and others, are comprehended under this Title.

Bupreſtes

Bupreſtes partake of the Nature of Cantharides or *Spaniſh* Flies, are Inhabitants of the Water chiefly, have the Head in part concealed, a very ſtinking Smell, and ſting ſeverely: Of theſe the moſt curious is the light green Bupreſtis with yellowiſh green ſtriated Wings; and the large black Bupreſtis, or Tree Beetle, and the ſmall black Bupreſtis are of this Kind.

Elatri. The Elater, if laid on its Back, has a Power of ſkipping to a conſiderable Diſtance. Some of them are black, others of a changeable Braſs Colour, *&c.*

Staphilini. Theſe have beaded Antennæ, ſmall Shields or outer Wings, the inner concealed. The brown Staphilinus with blue Wings is a curious Inſect; a Number of them are black, but diſtinguiſhed one from the other, either by their Legs or by the Colour of the interior Wings.

Blattæ, Mill Beetles, have long ſlender Antennæ in continual Motion, and uſually two Spines at the Tail: The Males have Wings, and are ſmaller than the Females. The yellow Blatta, a Native of the Northern Countries, where it feeds on the dried Fiſh, and a very large Kind from *Jamaica*, are of this Species.

Grilli, Crickets, reſemble a Locuſt. In this Claſs *Linnæus* ranks the Cicadæ and Mantes. The common Houſe Cricket, the Field Cricket, and the great brown Cricket are all that need be mentioned, if we except the Mole Cricket, found in ſome Parts of England, which is a remarkable Inſect.

Locuſtæ, Locuſts are remarkable for their hinder Legs, which are made for leaping; ſome Kinds have Wings. The large common Locuſt, the Graſhopper, and the *Spaniſh* Locuſt, are of this Species.

Mantes are of the ſame Kind. Among theſe we muſt reckon the common preying Locuſt, the large brown Mantis, the flat-ſhaped Mantis, and the long winged Mantis. There are under this Title, beſides, ſome very curious Specimens of what are called in the *Indies* Walking Leaves, or Moving Sticks, from the Reſemblance their Wings have to the Leaves of Trees, and their Bodies to a Piece of Stick; theſe are a very wonderful Kind of Inſect, and worthy particular Remark.

Cicadæ, Baum Crickets, or Harveſt Flies. They have four membranaceous, and no outer Wings, have large Heads, and in their whole Form are not unlike that Kind of Fly which is vulgarly called a Drone; they make a Noiſe like a Cricket, and are very numerous in the Southern Parts of *France* and *Italy*, but we have them not in *England*. The Specimens are of various Colours, and Sizes.

Cimices, Bugs. They are of many diſtinguiſhed Kinds, and of different Colours, as grey and black, not to ſay any thing of the common Houſe Bug.

Notonectæ, Boat Flies, a Water Inſect. Some Kinds have the Antennæ ſhorter than the Thorax, others have none; the hinder Legs are formed for ſwimming, and ſome Kinds ſwim on their Backs. It is only neceſſary to mention here the common Boat Fly, the ſmall Boat Fly, the large black Notonecta, a Native of the *Eaſt Indies*, and a brown Notonecta.

Nepæ, Water Scorpions, have four Wings, each of the fore Feet armed with a Forceps, in Shape like a Crab's Claw. There are many Specimens.

Cocci, Cochineal, is a ſmall Fly that feeds and breeds on the Leaf of the *Indian* Fig. This Inſect, when dried and ſent to *Europe*, is of great Uſe in dying.

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dying. *Linnæus* mentions many other Kinds feeding on various Trees.

We muſt now in Courſe proceed to the other great Table, where the Inſects are continued.

Phryganeæ are a kind of ſmall Fly not unlike the Gnat; the black Kinds are various, and ſome are of other Colours. Under this Title is the Ephemeron, whoſe whole Extent of Life is but a few Hours.

Libellulæ, Dragon Flies, or Adder Flies, are a beautiful Inſect, with a long various coloured Body, and large reticulated Wings; many of them in Colour incline to green or yellow, and ſome black or greyiſh.

Papiliones, Butterflies, differ from the Moths in having clavated Antennæ. There are a very great Number of Specimens from different Parts of the World, curious and beautiful; ſome were caught at home. The moſt remarkable among them are, a fine green Fly, the Mother of Pearl, the Owl and the Peacock from the *Eaſt Indies*, and a remarkable fine purple Fly from the *Weſt Indies*. The Ladies may amuſe themſelves, with looking at the great Variety here exhibited; but we muſt not enlarge more on the Subject.

Phalenæ, Moths. Theſe have, for the moſt Part, ſlender Antennæ gradually diminiſhing to a Point, are almoſt as numerous as the Butterflies, ſome of them filling the Remainder of this Table, the reſt being in the Inſect Table in the next Room. Many of the Specimens are very large, particularly thoſe from *South America*; and ſome are called Death's Heads.

COLLECTIO SLOANIANA.

We now enter upon another Room, where, for the ſake of Regularity, I ſhall proceed to finiſh my Remarks on the Inſects which are contained in the great Table.

Phalenæ. Under this Title are the Remainder of the Moths.

Tenthredines. This kind of Inſect is by the *French* named *Mouche à Scie*, from its having a ſerrated Weapon, or Sting: In Shape it is like a Bee, but in Colour generally reſembles a Waſp: They differ much in Size, ſome Specimens being very ſmall.

Ichneumones. This Fly has two reticulated Wings, ſlender Antennæ, no Proboſcis or Trunk, a long ſlender Body, and two or three Filaments affixed to its Tail; their Colour is various, as black, yellow, *&c.* and ſome Specimens are large.

Veſpæ, Waſps. This is an Inſect well enough known. Under this Title is comprehended the Hornet, and many Specimens variegated in Colour.

Apes, Bees. The Specimens are numerous of this uſeful Inſect; ſome are very ſmall, others hairy, and a few black. Here we muſt mention the Humble Bees, the Bodies of which are for the moſt part black, they differing chiefly one from the other in the Colour of their Tails.

Formicæ, Ants. Nothing need be ſaid of theſe, but that the Females and Mules have hidden Stings, the Males and Females Wings, the Mules none. They are of many Kinds, as the common Ants with Wings, the red Ant, the great *American* red and black Ants, the little black Ant, and the great Wood Ant.

Tabani, Horſe Flies, have but two Wings, and are of various Colours, as black, brown, yellow, *&c.*

Œſtri, Gad Flies, or Breeze Flies. The large black and yellow Gad Fly, and the ſmall Breeze Fly are of this Kind.

Muſcæ, Flies. There are a great many Specimens of Flies, common enough; ſeveral white winged Flies, ſome hairy, and others variegated with black and yellow, or blue and green, and many entirely black or yellow muſt here be mentioned.

Culices, Gnats, a troubleſome Inſect, too well known from its ſevere ſtinging. Some of the Specimens here ſhewn reſemble the Moſketo Fly of *Jamaica* and the *Weſt Indies*.

Araneæ, (Inſects without Wings) Spiders of various Kinds, and among the reſt, the *Italian* and *Weſt Indian* Tarantula.

Oniſci, Wood Lice, or Millepedes, conſiſting of ſeveral Specimens of the different Kinds.

Scorpiones, Specimens of Scorpions of different Sorts from various Parts of the World, differing in Size.

Iuli, Gally-worms. Theſe are a Kind of Worm with a long Body compoſed of a great Number of Rings, with many ſmall Feet and beaded Antennæ; they are generally of a ferrugenous duſky or blackiſh Colour, living for the moſt part under Ground, and when touched will roll themſelves in a Ball.

Scolopendræ, ſeveral Specimens of the Centipes from *America* and elſewhere. The Bite of this Inſect is ſaid to be almoſt as dangerous as that of the Scorpion.

Aureliæ, Aurelias, or Chryſaliſes of ſeveral Species of Inſects.

Vermes, a miſcellaneous Collection of Worms.

Nidi Inſectorum, ſome Neſts of Inſects, as Spiders, Beetles, Locuſts, *&c.*

Nidi Serici, Coccoons of Silkworms. Under this Title is a Ribbon made of Spiders Web, and ſome Silk of the ſame.

Teſtudines, Tortoiſes and Turtles of the ſmaller Sizes, finely variegated, and ſulcated in their Shells.

Avium Partes, Parts of Birds; they conſiſt of Heads, Beaks, Talons, Legs, Quills, *&c.* Particularly to be noticed are ſome Heads of the Rhinoceros Bird, the Beak of a Toucan, or Brazil Pye, nearly equal to the whole Body in Magnitude, the Beak of a Spoonbill, and ſome Quills of the Condor, a Bird of ſuch a prodigious Size and Strength, as to be able to carry a Sheep through the Air in its Talons. Such wonderful Things have been ſaid of the Condor, that it was long doubted whether there was ſuch a Bird in Nature: It is not known in *Europe*, nor is it frequent in any Part of the World, but has been ſeen in *Peru* and *Chili*, in *South America*.

Piſcium Partes, Parts of Fiſh, conſiſt of Jaws, Palates, Teeth, Back-bones, Fins, *&c.* of various Kinds of Fiſh.

On the Shelves round this Room are a great Number and Variety of Articles, preſerved in Spirits, from the animal and vegetable Kingdoms: They are, like the reſt of this noble Collection, curious, and worthy of very particular Obſervation; yet, leſt the Bounds I at firſt ſet myſelf ſhould be too much exceeded, my Remarks on them will be but ſhort. The firſt Title that preſents itſelf to our View, is

Quadrupedia, Quadrupeds. Among theſe, I

ſhall only mention a few Specimens; as, the Armadillo, called by the Natives *Tatu*, a little Animal covered over with hard Scales, like a Sort of Armour; in its Head and Snout it reſembles a Pig, has the Feet of a Hedgehog, and is a great Deſtroyer of Sugar Canes in the *Brazils*. The Sloth, called *Haii* by the Natives of *Brazil*; of this Animal many Stories are told, as that it is a whole Day walking a few Yards; that it will grow fat when it has got into a Tree, but having conſumed all the Food the Tree afforded, it will be nearly ſtarved before it can get to another; if it is hurt, it makes a Noiſe like the crying of a Child, and even ſheds Tears; his fore Legs are double his hinder in length: It is a very inoffenſive and harmleſs, but not a very handſome Animal. The Yerbua, a Kind of beautiful Field Mouſe, with a very long Tail and hinder Legs, on which it generally walks erect. Several Kinds of Monkeys. The flying Squirel, frequent in *Virginia*, which has a Membrane reaching from the fore to the hinder Legs, of the Nature of a Bat's Wing, and ſerving for the Uſe of flying from Tree to Tree, which it will do, though they are at a conſiderable Diſtance. Some Bats of various Kinds. A Hedgehog; and the Opoſſum, an Animal, which, in caſe of Danger, protects its young in a Cavity under its Belly.

Under this Title are a great Number of Fœtus's of different Animals, and ſome unnatural Productions, among which is the Cyclops Pig, having only one Eye, and that in the Middle of the Forehead.

Aves, Birds. There are here a great Number and Variety of *Engliſh* and foreign Birds, brought from all Countries, and preſerved in Spirits: I ſhall refer my Reader to the Specimens, not having room to make any particular Remarks.

Reptilia. Amphibia. Serpentia.

In theſe three Repoſitories are many amphibious Animals in Spirits. Among the Reptiles are Frogs, Toads, particularly the Carolina and Bull Frog, and the Surinam Toad, whoſe young are produced out of its Back; ſome young Crocodiles, Allegators, Guanas, Cameleons, Salamanders, the flying Lizard, and other Kinds of Lizards.

The Serpents conſiſt of, Snakes, Slow-worms, Vipers, Adders, Rattle-ſnakes, Aſps, Hooded-ſnakes, Coach-whip-ſnakes, ſo called from their extreme Length and Slenderneſs, and ſome Amphiſbænæ, a Kind of Serpent, whoſe Head can ſcarcely be diſtinguiſhed from the Tail, they moving both ways, forward and retrograde; they are brought from *South America*, and here preſerved in Spirits.

Piſces, Fiſh of many Kinds in Spirits, and among others the Hippocampus, or Sea Horſe; the flying Fiſh; the Remora, formerly thought able to ſtop a Ship under Sail; Pearl Oyſters, the John Doree, the Sea Polipus, Barnacles, and many others, too numerous to take notice of.

Inſecta, Inſects. Many Kinds of Caterpillars, Beetles, Locuſts, Centipes, Scorpions, Spiders, and Worms from human Bodies.

Vegetabilia, Vegetables. Theſe conſiſt chiefly of foreign Fruits preſerved in Spirits, and ſome of our own Produce, but of an uncommon Form. There are alſo under this Title, a Collection of Oyls, Balſams, and other chemical Preparations extracted from

from Vegetables chiefly the Growth of the *Eaſt Indies*.

In different Parts of this Room on the Wainſcot over the Repoſitories, *&c.* are ſome dried Animals, and ſtuffed Skins of others, particularly ſome large Bats, Turtles and Tortoiſes, Sharks Jaws, more Heads and Beaks of Birds, a very large ſtuffed Snake's Skin from *Surinam* in the *Eaſt Indies*, the Skin of a ſcaly Lizard, ſome Lizards, Guanas, and the Skin of an Ant Bear; a Flamingo, a young wild Boar, a Porcupine, Armadillos, an Oron Onton, or wild Man of the Mountains; the Head of a Sea Horſe, Jaws of Fiſh, and ſome Crocodiles.

There are a great Variety of Horns of different Animals, particularly the foſſil Horns of Mouſe Deer found in the Bogs of *Ireland*, very large; Horns of Elks, the Rhinoceros, Rein Deer, Antelope, and Chamoiſe. Sir *Hans Sloan's* famous horned Owl ſtuffed. Some Birds ſtuffed, placed in Glaſs Frames; particularly, a Bird of Paradiſe, ſome Humming Birds, Manakeens, ſome of the Titmouſe kind, a Virginia Nightingale, and a Tropic Bird: And there are ſome Portraits of ſeveral kind of Birds taken from the Life.

In a large Cabinet are depoſited a great many dried Fiſh, brought from various Parts of the World; among other Specimens are a ſmall Saw Fiſh, the Head of a Sword Fiſh, ſome flying Fiſh, a Dolphin, a Sturgeon, a young Shark, a Porcupine Fiſh, a Torpedo, or Cramp Fiſh, *&c.*

Over this Cabinet is a ſtuffed Emeu, or Caſſowary, a Balearic Crane, or Crown Bird, an Eagle, and a Vultur.

There remains nothing more to be mentioned in this Room, but the Skeleton of a very young Whale, ſome Horns of the Unicorn Fiſh, the Head and Paws of the Walroſs, uſually called the Sea Lion, and the Snouts of the Saw and Sword Fiſh.

We now enter upon the laſt Room of this Department, which is filled with Productions of Art, diſpoſed in ſeveral Cabinets; the Articles are indeed very numerous, and would require a Volume to give a Deſcription of them alone; my Remarks on them will be but few.

In the firſt Cabinet is a Variety of little Articles manufactured in Glaſs, of different Shapes, coloured, painted, and ſpun Glaſs; ſome Cups, Diſhes, and other Matters, made of Papier Maché, reſembling China Ware; and other enameled and curiouſly manufactured Bagatelles.

In the next we muſt remark ſome Articles in great eſteem among many *Roman Catholics*, as Relics, Beads, *&c.* and ſome Models of ſacred Buildings.

We now come to the Utenſils and Ornaments of the *Indian* Inhabitants of the great Continent of *North America*, as Feather Crowns, Necklaces, Knives, and ſome curious Contrivances for Combs, Bruſhes, *&c.* Some Wampum, and Caſſada Bread.

In another Cabinet are *European* Productions of Art, as, ſome ſmall Cabinets, Figures in Bronze, and ſeveral Ivory anatomical Repreſentations of Skulls, Eyes, Ears, *&c.* and ſome fine Work of Turnery and Carving.

We next ſee ſome *Japan* Idols very ſmall, many cut out of Almonds, and even Grains of Rice; *Eaſt India* Money; ſome *Chineſe* Figures of their Gods, Men, and Beaſts, made after their Fancy, and dreſſed in their Faſhions, Part of them in Bronze, the reſt chiefly in Rice Paſte, called *Congee.*

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The

The Model of a Palanquin, a kind of Chair of State in which the Grandees of the Eaſt are carried on Mens Shoulders; Cards, Dice, and other Bagatelles; Forks, Chopſticks, Backſcratchers, Steelyards, Weights, and Beads for caſting up their Accompts, called *Schwampam.*

Some *China* Paper, Womens Shoes, Pendants made of Beetles, Inks of all Colours, Rulers, ſmall japaned Veſſels, *&c.*

In the laſt of the Cabinets that I ſhall mention particularly, are various Specimens of curious earthen Ware, ſome Porcellain Cups before they are burnt, in ſome meaſure ſhewing the Nature of the Earth they are made of; ſome other Cups, which they ſay the *Chineſe* made of *Engliſh* Gravel which happened to be carried over in one of our Ships; and ſeveral Sorts of plain, painted, and gilt China Ware of various Shapes.

In Glaſs Caſes are ſome very curious Pieces of Work in Ivory, particularly one made by the late Queen of *Denmark.*

Some Models of *Chineſe* Grottos; a Model of Captain *Gilbert*, and the Root of the Tea Plant.

There are alſo ſome Pieces of Sculpture, and Paintings at large, in Miniature and Enamel, which we muſt take notice of; as, a Man that had an Excreſcence, or Wen, in Form of a Head growing out of his left Breaſt.

A Cyclops Pig.

A Woman who had two horny Subſtances grew out of the back Part of her Head; one of the Horns is kept in ſome of the Cabinets in this Room. A Picture of the ſame Woman and another Horn are ſhewn at *Oxford.*

A black Whale. A Buffalo.

Thomas Briton, the muſical Small-coal-man.

Inſects and Reptiles.

A Plantation of Cochineal, with the People gathering and drying it.

Several Flowers and Plants.

We have now done with our Remarks on this ſecond Department. In our Way to the next, we are led down the Back Stairs, where we muſt take notice of two Canoes, the one brought from *America*, the other from *Greenland*, differing both in Form and Materials: The firſt is very ingeniouſly covered with the Bark of a kind of Birch Tree, which is fixed to ſmall Ribs on the Inſide; the whole Boat is remarkably light, inſomuch that two Men may eaſily carry it many Miles from one Lake or River to another, which is very neceſſary in *America*, on account of the great Falls. The other Canoe is entirely covered over with Seals Skins, at a diſtance bearing ſome reſemblance to Parchment; the upper part of it is as it were decked with the ſame Materials, there being only a ſmall Hole left open in the middle for the Man to ſit in and manage his Paddle.

On the Wainſcot going down theſe Stairs, is a large Piece of Painting repreſenting ſeveral kinds of dead Game.

We now approach the third and laſt Department, that of printed Books. The Reader's Time will not be much taken up by the Remarks we ſhall make on this Part of the Muſeum, as they will be but ſhort.

The firſt Room we enter, contains ſome Sea Compaſſes, improved by Dr. *Knight*, ſuch as are now uſed in the Royal Navy; and ſeveral Magnets and Apparatuſes, ſerving to ſhew the magnetical Powers in philoſophical Uſes.

BIBLIOTHECA REGIA. II.

In this Room is depoſited a Part of the Royal Library, which his late Majeſty ordered to be here preſerved for the Benefit of the Public. It conſiſts of the Books that were collected in the Reigns of *James* I. *Charles* I. and *Charles* II.

It is proper to remark, that if any ingenious Perſon has either a mind to improve himſelf in the ſeveral Sciences or Languages by reading, or is prompted by Curioſity to peruſe ſome of the valuable Books of this Department; by applying to the Truſtees, he may have an Order to attend the Reading Room for a Time, where there is a particular Officer appointed to provide ſuch Books as may be wanted. This is an Advantage that is not known to many, who would otherwiſe be glad of ſuch an Opportunity of conſulting ſome ſcarce Books.

BIBLIOTHECA REGIA. I.

Another Part of the Royal Library, collected in the Reigns of *Henry* VII. *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*. Here are alſo ſeveral other Collections in this Room, as the Libraries of Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, *More*, *Arundel*, and *Lumley*.

Many of the Books are very valuable; among others are the firſt printed Copies of the Bible, and other ſacred and hiſtorical Writings; ſome Books on the Subject of Religion, *&c.* publiſhed before and in the Infancy of the Reformation, when Printing was firſt invented; and ſome other Works, treating of the Sciences, Hiſtory, *&c.*

In this Room are preſerved the firſt Books printed in *England* and *France*; ſome are upon Vellum, others on Paper; they bear a great Reſemblance to the fineſt Manuſcripts, having, like them, the Titles and initial Letters curiouſly illuminated.

BIBLIOTHECA SLOANIANA. VI.

A Part of Sir *Hans Sloane's* Library; which is a very large Collection of Books, brought from all Parts of the World where Printing has ever been in uſe. It is ſo extenſive, that it fills this and the five next Rooms, as they follow in order. The Subjects are very numerous, comprehending every Branch of Learning, all the Arts, all the Sciences, in almoſt every known Language.

This Room, particularly, contains Books of Divinity and Law, many of them well worthy the Peruſal of the Learned.

BIBLIOTHECA SLOANIANA. V.

Part of Sir *Hans Sloane's* Collection, being
- Treatiſes on the Arts and Sciences,
- Syſtems of Philoſophy,
- Ethics,
- Aſtronomy,
- Commerce,
- Philoſophical Tranſactions.

BIBLIOTHECA SLOANIANA. IV.

In this Part of Sir *Hans Sloane's* Collection, are Hiſtories of all Nations ancient and modern; ſome Treatiſes on Chronology.

Prints, Globes, and large Maps of different Countries.

BIBLIOTHECA SLOANIANA. III.

Here are many Books on philological Subjects.
Grammars.
Lexicons.
Critics.
Treatiſes on Rhetoric,
Geography.
Some Travels,
Journals, and
Miſcellanies.

BIBLIOTHECA SLOANIANA. II.

Another Part of Sir *Hans Sloane's* Library.
Natural Hiſtory.
Herbaria. Hortus Siccus.

Many Drawings, perhaps the fineſt that are to be ſeen in the World. The Reader muſt particularly admire a Book containing ſome Drawings of Monſieur *Robert*, Painter to *Louis* the Fourteenth, King of *France*; they conſiſt of a great Number of Vegetables, curious Animals, Shells, and other natural Productions, very elegantly drawn, and coloured from Nature. Sir *Hans Sloane* paid this great Artiſt five Guineas for doing each Leaf. We muſt alſo notice a great many Drawings elegantly coloured from Nature, by Madame *Marian*: They conſiſt of a great Variety of Plants, with the Inſects that feed on them, in their different States, and ſome other Things. It is to be remarked, that this Lady made a Voyage to the *Eaſt Indies*, and reſided there ſome Years, to perfect herſelf in the Study of natural Hiſtory, and to make Drawings of the Plants, Fruits and Inſects, which thoſe warmer Climates produce.

In this Room are alſo ſome printed Books in the *Chineſe* Language.

BIBLIOTHECA SLOANIANA. I.

In this Room are preſerved the remaining Part of Sir *Hans Sloane's* Library, conſiſting of
Books of Phyſic,
Pharmacy,
Anatomy,
Surgery,
Chemiſtry, *&c.*

Major EDWARDS's Library.

This is a good Collection of *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Italian* Books, but chiefly the laſt, which Major *Edwards* gave by his Will to the Public, with a Generoſity worthy of Imitation: It is joined to the *Cotton* Library, and depoſited in this Room, as a laſting Monument of his Genius and public Spirit.

The laſt Room we have to mention, is intended for modern Works of the Preſs. Part of it is filled with Books ſent in by the Stationers Company, and other Preſents given to the Muſeum in the Reign of his late Majeſty King *George* II. and the remaining Part of the Preſſes are prepared for the Reception of thoſe which may be added in the Reign of his preſent Majeſty.

Thus are our Remarks on the Contents of this grand Cabinet at an End. We ſhall not detain the Reader any longer than is neceſſary to beſpeak his Candour in judging of the foregoing Sheets; though they are not ſuch as may merit univerſal Approbation, the Author will be ſatisfied, if the Contents of them are generally uſeful; which they may very poſſibly prove, by being a kind of Directory to thoſe who have not ſeen the Muſeum; by reviving the ſeveral Parts of this Noble Collection in the Memory of ſuch of his Readers as have viewed it; and, finally, by giving no imperfect Idea of it to many, who have it not in their Power to gratify their Curioſity by a perſonal Attendance.

FINIS.

BRITISH MUSEUM